THE

GRAIN

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GUIDE

JULY - DEC.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

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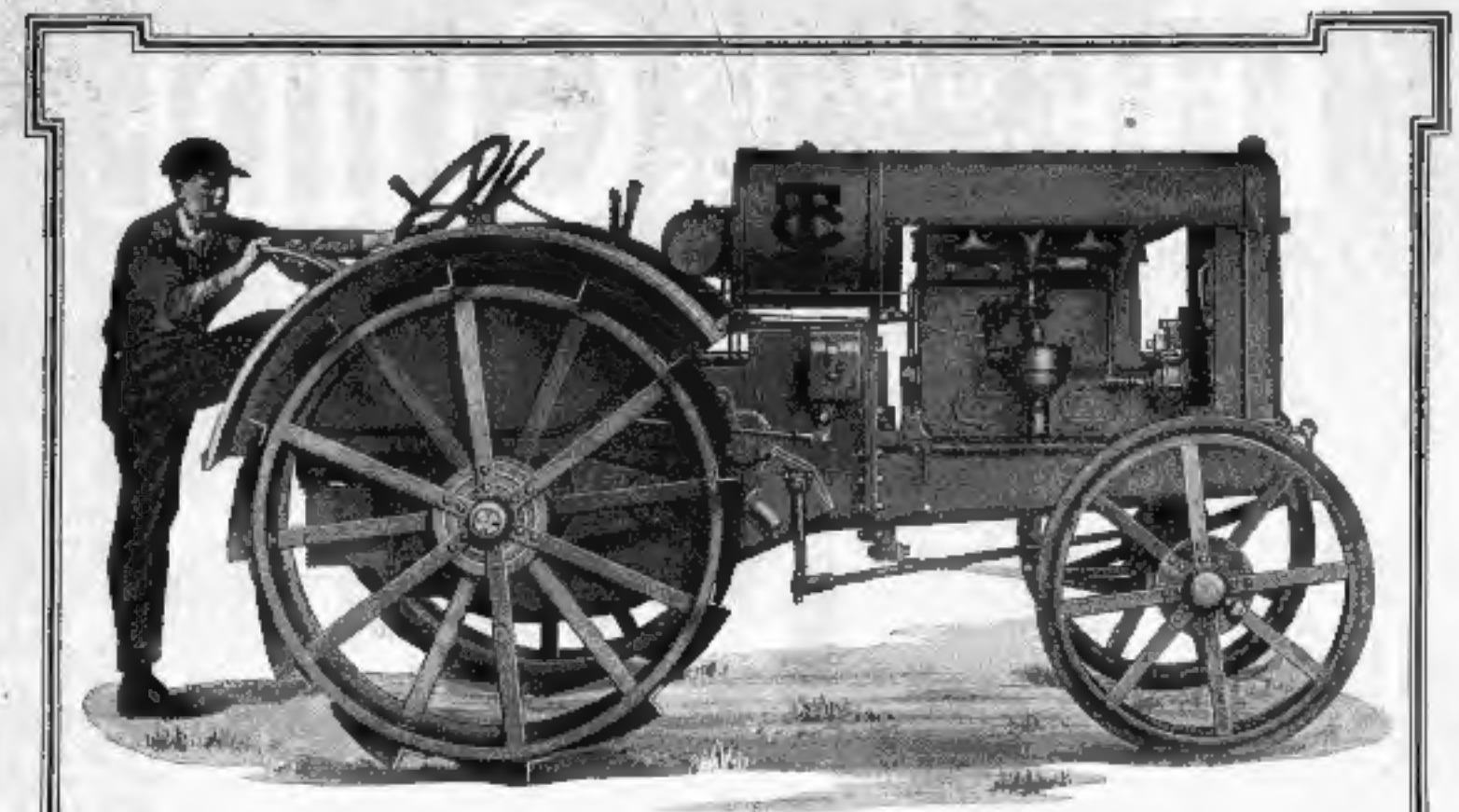
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Political Campaign Number

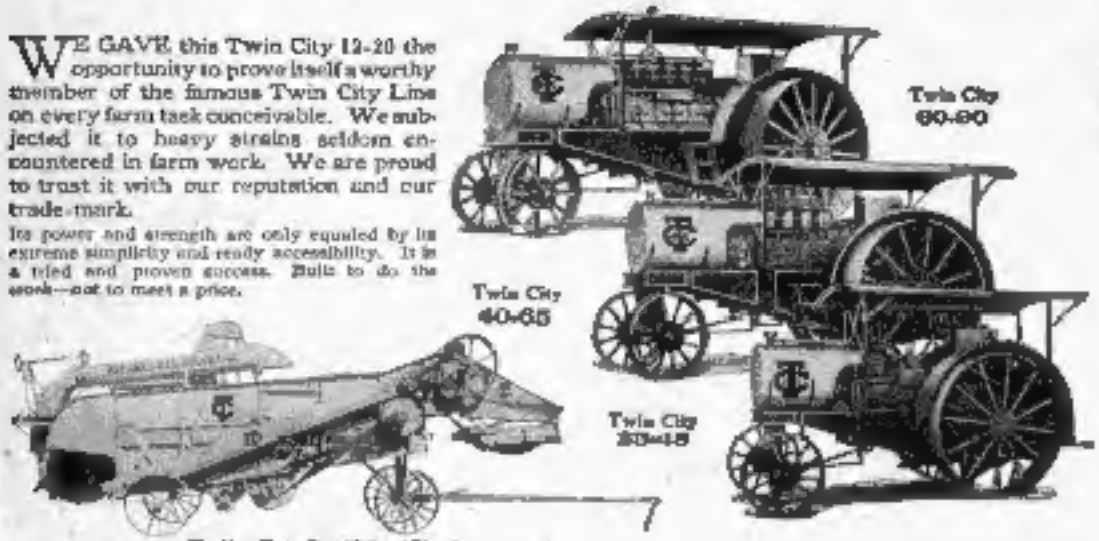


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The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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An outstanding inspirational feature of this Political Campaign Number of The Guide is the foreword by H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in fitting association with which are presented declarations in regard to women's part in political action, written by the presidents of the Women's Sections of the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces, Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Manitoba; Mrs. C. E. Platt, of Saskatchewan; and Mrs. Walter Parlby, of Alberta.

The article on **The Workings of Protectionism**, by W. J. Healy, shows how it is that the line between public duty and private interests is lost sight of in tariff making. **State Ownership of Utilities** is dealt with by E. B. Biggar.

The Tariff and the Farm Woman, by Miss Mary P. McCallum, is an article which has for its theme the fact that women and children have been the special victims of tariff injustice ever since there has been a tariff. **Where Ought the Revenue to Come From?** by Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, deals comprehensively with the constructive proposals of national fiscal policy set forth in the Farmers' Platform. How the tariff cripples the development of the West is shown in the next article, **The Tariff and the Farmer**, by E. D. Colquette, which places before the reader the cost figures of the actual equipment in use on ten farms in Manitoba, on which mixed farming is carried on, and shows how the farmers are unjustly levied upon by the protectionist system.

The progress which has been made already in securing the embodiment in actual legislation of principles advocated by the organized farmers is recorded in the article, **What Happened at Ottawa**, by the correspondent of The Guide at the national capital. Next comes the text of **The Farmers Platform**, with a footnote containing the few amendments and amendments suggested by the different provincial conventions, which were all adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

From that footnote has been omitted by inadvertence, two amendments made by the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, one declaring for "a sharply graduated personal income tax, whereby all would pay a fair tax to the state of an exemption of two per cent. on an income of $2,000 to ten per cent. on an income of $10,000, increasing in proportion until an income in excess of $10,000 would pay 50 per cent. to the state," and the other providing that section four, clause (f) of the platform have added to it after the words "public auction," the words "such public auction not to apply to surface coal-mining areas now sub-divided into 40-acre plots."

The Upper Chamber at Ottawa sets forth the record of the senate, which furnishes such strong support to the opinion of the majority of Canadians that the senate should be made elective, or abolished. **Where Protection Yields No Revenue**, by J. A. Stevenson, is an illuminating article based on the figures of the customs returns. The need that parliament should assume larger control of national affairs is set forth in the article, **Order-in-Council Government**, by S. W. Dafoe. **Proportional Representation**, which looks formidably complicated, but is as simple as it is necessary to the attainment of a truly democratic system, is dealt with by W. R. Wood, M.L.A., secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

On all large public questions the interests of Eastern and Western farmers are identical. This is the theme of W. C. Good in his article, **East and West Direct Legislation**, is adequately dealt with by D. W. Buchanan; **The Income Tax**, as a means of profuseing the necessary public revenue; **Abolition of Titles**, by H. E. M. Chisholm; **The Patronage Evil**, an article worthy of the pen of its writer, Rev. Dr. Bland, as **The War-time Elections Act** is worthy of the pen which Hon. George Langley wields with such vigor and effectiveness; **Co-operative Agencies**, by C. Rice-Jones, vice-president and general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited.

Other articles dealing with planks in the Farmers' Platform are **Taxation of Inheritances, The Duty on British Goods, The Corporation Tax, The Imperial Relation, The Right of Free Speech, Canada's National Identity, Election Expense Publicity** and **Canada's National Resources.**

Publicity of Meetings of protected interests, **The Ownership of the Press, The Tariff in the Open,** dealing with the demand in the Farmers' Platform for daylight methods of tariff-making, in sight of the public, and **Land Settlement**, are among the subjects dealt with by George F. Chipman. The article on **The Organized Farmers and Labor**, by John Murdoch, treats a subject of the first importance. **Temperance Legislation in Canada**, is by D. B. Harkness, secretary of the Dominion Prohibition Committee.

This issue of The Guide contains also further reports of the conventions in Saskatchewan and Alberta for the organization of the federal constituencies for political action, and of the convention at Oak Lake, for the constituency of Brandon in Manitoba.

Four Pages Missing. In the centre of this issue of The Guide, it will be noted that pages 48, 49, 50 and 51 are missing. They are omitted because material expected to fill them did not reach The Guide office in time.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 2, 1919

Political Campaign Number

In order to supply the large demand for information on the Farmers' Platform The Guide has devoted this issue to that purpose. Special articles have been secured from competent writers on practically every plank in the Farmers' Platform. This issue should be a valuable handbook for those who believe in the principles enunciated in the Farmers' Platform and are determined to support those principles right through to the ballot box.

The only method by which the principles of the Farmers' Platform can be crystallized into legislation is by building up a well-informed and thoroughly organized body of public opinion. Public opinion can only become informed by studying the questions involved, and it is to aid in this purpose that this special number of The Guide has been prepared. The cost of preparing this issue has been very large, but it is a part of the service which The Guide is endeavoring to render to its readers. It is hoped that this will be very much appreciated by more than 60,000 readers who receive it.

Grain Growers Under Fire

Last week, in the House of Commons, the United Grain Growers Limited was under fire for a considerable time, when the amendments of the Grain Act were being considered. C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the company, was also brought before the cost of living committee and examined as to the profits of the company. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, was most active in the attack on the farmers' company, as he has been in uncovering the profits of other companies investigated by the cost of living committee. Mr. Stevens, it was quite evident, endeavored to show that the farmers' company was profiteering in the same manner as some of the private corporations, which have accumulated huge profits during the war. He evidently was not very well informed on the grain business and the farmers' companies, and misstated facts a number of times. He was vigorously replied to, and corrected, both by Hon. T. A. Crerar, and J. A. Maharg, both of whom understand the grain business and who gave the members of the house accurate information regarding the workings of the farmers' companies, and the profits made through overages and elevator operation.

Many of the big private corporations and protected interests have gouged huge profits out of the general public during the war, without any justification. It is now their desire to show that the farmers' companies in Western Canada are also profiteering, because in some years they have made considerable profit in their operations. These apologists for private profiteers cannot see, or to be more correct, they do not want to see—the difference between the farmers' companies and the big, private corporations. The big corporations are owned by a few men and their profits are made out of the general public, very frequently with the assistance of the protective tariff. On the other hand, the farmers' companies have made their profit by [illegible] the grain of their [illegible] these shareholders and are not used to enrich a handful of stockholders, as in the case of the big, private corporations. Furthermore, the farmers' companies have no tariff protection to bolster up their profits, and they enjoy no special privileges. They face the keenest and freest competition in all their business. Their charges for handling grain are, in part, fixed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and, in part, by the Dominion government, through the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The fact that the two farmers' companies have earned considerable profit is due to the large number of shareholders in these two companies, who are growing the grain which the companies are marketing, and who have profited largely by the improvements in the grain trade, brought about by the operation of the two farmers' companies. The big interests and their apologists always seek to make it appear that the farmers' companies are mere private corporations, the same as their own. But they have failed every time to prove their case, because the facts are all against them.

If the big corporations would voluntarily relinquish their tariff protection and other special privileges and confine their business to their own shareholders, they would then be somewhat in the position of the farmers' companies. But this they cannot do, and have no desire to do, because they are organized for profits. As one of their managers said, his mill was not built for the glory of God or anybody else, but for the benefit of the shareholders. This is the vast difference between the profiteering corporations and the farmers' companies. The farmers' companies represent the new order of democracy in commercial organization, where the producer and the consumer get the benefits accruing from improved business methods. When the big corporations of Canada generally adopt the same system followed by the farmers' companies, there will be less profiteering and a reduction in the cost of living.

Big Strike Ended

On June 26, the great general strike in Winnipeg collapsed, in utter and complete failure. The Strike Committee, realizing that all possibility of success had faded away, officially called off the strike without securing any of the demands for which the strike was called. No explanation, nor public statement, was made by the Strike Committee, and the workers on strike were simply instructed to go back to work. There immediately ensued a great rush for the jobs which they vacated six weeks before. The great majority found their jobs still vacant, but hundreds found their positions filled, and were not reinstated. A large number of returned soldiers were taken on at the post office, city hall, and by private employers to fill the vacancies created by the strikers, and their positions were made permanent. Immediately following the notice that the strike was off the city began to resume its normal activity, and within a few days practically all business was being carried on as usual.

The general strike in Winnipeg was the first of its kind in Canada. A few radical [illegible] taking advantage of the general unrest due to the high cost of living, succeeded [illegible] 35,000 men and women from their [illegible] These leaders attempted to set up an [illegible] government in Winnipeg and [illegible] community by starvation. By promises, held out to the striking unions, they succeeded in maintaining their support week after week. The strikers lost in wages, probably not far short of $1,000,000 per week. Gradually, as the rosy promises of the Strike Committee failed to materialize, the workers lost confidence in their leaders, and the strike began to disintegrate. By tens, and soon by hundreds, the strikers began to go back to work, and the Strike Committee realized, all too late, that its control over the unions had ceased, and that its designs to establish a new system of government was a complete and disastrous failure.

The failure of the general strike in Winnipeg is by no means to be considered as a condemnation of organized labor. Trades unionism has suffered a setback, but will recover, and should recover its entire strength. Trades unionism, properly conducted, is one of the greatest bulwarks of civilization, and the most powerful curb upon the rapacity of financial and industrial interests. But trades unionism can only make permanent progress when wisely led and when its demands are in accord with the very best interests of the community at large. The Winnipeg strike failed completely because it was wrong. Many of its leaders preached the worst doctrines of Bolshevism, confiscation and rule by force. They attempted to lead the strikers to believe that they were entitled to confiscate the wealth of the community for their own use, and that only those in the trades unions were entitled to a return for their labor. The propaganda put out by some of the strike leaders undoubtedly had its effect upon a considerable number of the strikers. But today, they are disillusioned. They realize that no community can exist except through co-operation. They realize that the existing order of things cannot be overturned in a day by exercise of force, and the great bulk of organized labor has no desire to overturn our constitutional form of government.

The Winnipeg strike failed because it was wrong. It was because the strike was wrong that all the big international unions refused to sanction it, and the big railway organizations declined to go on strike in sympathy. When challenged with starvation or submission, ten thousand or more of the non-union citizens of Winnipeg, men and women, manned the public utilities and the industries providing the necessities of life. They demonstrated that the city could not be starved by the refusal of organized labor to carry on. The demonstration afforded by non-union citizens was a striking object lesson to the strike leaders, and will undoubtedly prevent a reoccurrence of a general strike in any city in Canada.

When peaceful means failed to accomplish the purpose of the strike, violence was resorted to on the part of some, but the forces of law and order were more powerful and demonstrated that nothing but peaceful methods would be permitted. Had mob violence been allowed to prevail the community would shortly have been in a state of anarchy. A number of strike leaders are under arrest awaiting trial, which will take place according to the due process of the law. In the meantime, the workers of Winnipeg have nearly all returned to their former occupations. They will undoubtedly turn their attention henceforth more to the ballot than to the strike as a method of securing needed reforms. In this direction they are following constitutional methods and will be able to accomplish more than could be accomplished by the method of the general strike. A Royal Commission will be appointed to investigate the causes of the

strike and to ... in recommendations as to improving ... conditions which led to the strike. It is p... ly well that the plans of radical labor ... ders have been tried and failed, even th... gh the general strike was a costly disaster. The effect of the failure will have a powerful influence upon the community at large and will direct the efforts of organized labor into legitimate channels.

More Profits Uncovered

The cost of living committee of the House of Commons continued last week to investigate the business of a number of corporations. S. J. McLean, manager of the Harris Abattoir Company, came before the committee and stated that the profits of his company in the last year were 36 per cent. Mr. Pringle, who conducted the investigation, went further into the figures and declared that the profits were 61 per cent. It was shown that the company had steadily increased its capital out of its earnings. Out of a capital of $2,000,000 only $350,000 had been put in by the shareholders, the balance being accumulated out of the profits. It was pointed out by Mr. McLean that the company had made only one-quarter of a cent a pound profit on a turnover of 100,000,000 pounds of frozen meat, and this undoubtedly did not represent a heavy burden upon the consumer.

W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, was also examined by the cost of living committee and stated that the profit of his company for the past year was 72 per cent., and the previous year, 48 per cent.

The committee has uncovered some peculiar methods in capitalization in a number of the companies which have been investigated. Some of them have issued a lot of watered stock, which represents little or no cash invested, and they are earning huge profits on this fictitious capital. Undoubtedly, this method of issuing capital should be prevented by law, as it affords too good an opportunity to cover up profits and to make millionaires out of the privileged few who are on the inside of these organizations handling the necessities of life.

It is suggested at Ottawa that the government organize a permanent board to investigate all companies, and that those making large profits by aid of the tariff should have their tariff protection withdrawn. With the present spirit of unrest prevailing, public opinion will not permit corporations to extort huge profits from the general public at the expense of the consumers. The government must take hold of this with a strong hand and protect the consumer from exploitation.

Senate and Commons Clash

The bill passed by the House of Commons to extend prohibition for one year after the signing of the peace treaty was rejected by the senate two weeks ago. The senators, by a vote of 34 to 24, mutilated the bill to prevent prohibition being extended further than the signature of the peace treaty. The bill then went back to the House of Commons, where the commoners took a very firm stand and reaffirmed their demand for one year's extension of the terms of the prohibition order-in-council. At the time of writing the senate has not taken any further action, and it will be of vital interest to the people of Canada to see what decision the senate will now make.

Will it use its arbitrary power to override the will of the Canadian people, as expressed by the House of Commons? The senators are a law unto themselves. They are appointed for life and responsible to nobody. Most of them are appointed because they have been faithful followers of one or other of the political parties, or represented the big financial and protectionist interests.

The feeling throughout Canada has been steadily growing in favor of senate reform, or abolition. The action of the senate in rejecting the prohibition measure will strengthen the demand for senate reform. It is an institution that, with its present constitution, has no place in a democratic country. It should be put out of existence or reformed, so that it cannot continue to balk the will of the people and snap its fingers at public opinion.

Where to Get Money

The present income tax has been increased and made heavier in the new budget. There is no announcement, however, as to whether the government will make any real effort to collect the income tax. The administration of both the income tax and the corporation tax has been miserably inefficient and the government has undoubtedly lost millions of revenue by this inefficiency. It is to be hoped that the finance minister will develop greater efficiency in his own department in the collection of these taxes. The only place to get money is from those who have it. This should be as simple as A.B.C.

The finance minister never did like the income tax and opposed it steadily until public opinion forced him to adopt it. It is the same with the inheritance tax which the organized farmers have advocated for years. In Great Britain the inheritance tax, or death duties, or succession duties, as this tax is called under different names, produces an enormous revenue. This inheritance tax is now levied by each of the provinces of Canada, but it is a light tax. The Dominion government should levy an additional tax upon large estates after the death of their owner. This would bring many millions into the federal treasury for the payment of the war debt, and at the same time would help to break up the large fortunes which are one of the gravest menaces of our civilization. Only a well-organized public opinion will force the government to adopt the inheritance tax.

The finance minister also ignores the organized farmers' demand for taxes upon unimproved land values, including all natural resources. Here is an untapped source of revenue which places no burden upon industry, but takes into the treasury the values created by the people themselves, and will assist in putting an end to land speculation by which many people grow wealthy without giving any returns to their fellow men. The taxes in Canada for the next generation will be heavy, and unless the common people are very active they will pay nearly all of these taxes, and the wealthy classes will get off very light.



What the Tariff Has To Do Wit

The People in Action

The Farmers' Political Movement is in the Interests of Social Progress

By H. W. Wood



FROM the time our forefathers emerged from the jungle, from the time the first trade was made, there has been one impelling force, dominating the peoples who came after, and that the establishing of social institutions which will serve the wants of the people. People do not form themselves into organizations for the sake of organization; they organize when they find that individualism fails to produce the social institutions that serve the needs of the people. The farmers, realizing that failure is the penalty of individualism, first organized for self preservation. Organization on a class basis for educative purposes was not enough. The commercial branch of our organization was grafted on to the parent organization to serve the needs of the farmers for better conditions of trade. We have been criticized for not taking what we call political action before. The need for some different political organization to the existent autocratic political parties, has been growing among our people until it took definite form at our last convention. If results had been obtained from the kind of machines now in existence there would not be any excuse in the world for our organization. But they have signally failed. Our political movement has been defined as a part of the farmers movement for the purpose of mobilizing the voting strength of the organization to be used to the best possible advantage in the protection of our own rights and interests as well as in the interests of social progress in its broader aspects. This idea has been vigorously contested, but is growing in favor all the time. The fully mobilized intellectual, commercial and political strength of our class, fully developed through organization, made so democratic that all detached elements will be drawn to us, all used in promoting the basic principle of our organization. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is the ideal of the Alberta movement.

Democracy may be simply defined as the people in action. This political movement of ours is founded on democratic principles and is being built up by democratic methods to secure a more democratic administration of the public affairs of this country.

The people themselves have had little to do with the conduct of public affairs under our autocratic machine. Dictation came from an autocratic few outside of the ranks of the people. Some of these autocratic machines went into action with the finest platforms ever devised. They, too, have failed. Candidates may be elected on a platform promulgated by angels, but under autocratic control they can avail nothing. The control, or force behind our representatives, determine the success or failure of those representatives, and through them, the platform. You may put the finest men and the finest principles into an autocratic mill and they must come out an autocratic grist. You may put the finest men and platforms into an autocratic vehicle driven by an autocratic force, and they must reach an autocratic destination.

The farmers' movement is a democratic organization. To presume that this new graft, this new branch, this political arm of the movement will, or can, organize on other than democratic lines is folly indeed. There is no autocratic few who will organize us for the benefit of ourselves. We must do this thing ourselves.

The people in action means that the people must accept a responsibility not hitherto assumed by them. If we are successful then the responsibility for attaining that success, and assuring its continuance must rest with the individual members of this new organization. If it fails, that failure is because of a shirking of those responsibilities which must justly fall upon each individual.

Let Us Be Up And Doing



Now that the war is over and our boys are nearly all repatriated it is fitting that we look about us and take stock.

We are standing on the threshold of a new era in the history of the world. We see that all other interests are feverishly striving to make conditions profitable for themselves.

The privileged interests are putting on a campaign such as has never been attempted before, being determined that if they cannot increase their unjust advantages they will tenaciously hold on to what they already have. They are not neglecting anything, no matter how trivial, if it will assist them in their campaign.

Labor strikes are to be heard of everywhere. We sympathize with labor but we believe that all such matters should be settled at the ballot box. If the workers were as loyal and steadfast to the interest of themselves and their families at the ballot box on election day as they are when a strike occurs, their differences would soon be settled.

The Farmers' Platform is considered by all broad-minded people to be the fairest, most just and practical solution of the taxation problem which has ever been suggested to the people of Canada. Let us get busy and thoroughly acquaint ourselves with that platform.

May I ask what can we women do to help the situation? We can organize. We can put on a campaign for membership. We can [illegible] the city woman to get together with the country woman to study and realize that our problems are her problems, and that it will prove a solution to the high cost of living, will do away with strikes and make a better world to [illegible] We can then all energize political campaign in order to procure representation. We could do wonderful work, towards leading people's thoughts purer and loftier ideals.

"Let us then, be up and doing, with a heart for any fate."

JANET WOOD,
Pres., Man. W.S.G.G.A.

Room For All Our Efforts



Women have wailed for ages because of their subordinate and helpless condition. Now, the way to change all this is, at least partly, open to the women of Canada, and it is up to them to make a better showing than their brothers have done, or be less critical till they have proved themselves.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," but not with greater deliberation than that with which men and women have heretofore been changing their point of view. If women can succeed in making themselves adaptable to the rapid transformation in events in this stirring age, they will have gone a long way toward making necessary reform more speedy.

But if each sits back waiting for someone else to lead out, the same old story of snail-like process will cover the pages of current history.

Rural womanhood is offered a wonderful opening for its campaign towards human betterment in the farmers' "Bill of Rights," which stands not for class or party, but for the general good.

And if any one has reason to support this declaim bit of advancement, it is the woman; four-fifths of all reasons are here, inasmuch as she and her children represent that fraction of the population.

Fathers love their children and endeavor to work for their good, but it is the mother who best understands the needs and the abilities of the little folk who are her special care.

And it is certain that man, with the best intentions in the world, cannot understand the limitations of womankind.

There is room, and to spare, for efforts on behalf of this larger fraction of the nation, so let us all be up and doing and help to boost the "Platform" that offers so much in the way of national reform.

MARGARET PLATT,
Pres. Sask. W.G.G.A.

Strength Lies in Organization



Some men tell me their wives do not take any interest in politics, that they would rather discuss their neighbor's new hat, or a new recipe for a salad. Some wives tell me their husbands will not discuss politics with them, and all they know about the present situation is what they can gather from hearing the men talk together. Whichever version is correct it is time this state of things was changed. How are we ever going to develop an intelligent citizenship, or a clear and sympathetic understanding of the farmers' political movement if these things are not discussed in the home?

The protective tariff is as vital a question to the housekeeper as her neighbor's new hat, for it can be boiled down to the question of whether she will be able to afford a new hat for herself or her children. Our next election will be fought on the protective tariff issue, and if the organized farmers are not taking the trouble to inform their wives in this question, are not urging them to get in the organization, other bodies are losing no opportunities to gather these farm women into their particular fold.

Anyone who has attended the U.F.A. political conventions cannot fail to have realized the enthusiasm for independent political action, and the absolute disgust of the old party machines, coupled with a determination to fight for clean representative government.

It is a fight in which we shall need our full strength. We are all agreed that our strength lies in organization, and that our political strength lies in our organized votes—then why leave one large section of our class, the women and their vote, unorganized.

The woman, in a battle of fists or guns, may not be as great a power as a man; but a woman behind a vote is every bit as powerful as a man.

IRENE PARLBY,
Pres. Alberta U.F.W.A.

The Workings of Protectionism

How It Is that the Line Between Public Duty and Private Interests is Always Lost Sight of in Tariff-Making---By W. J. Healy

IMPLIFICATION is the keynote to every public issue which, like the issue of protectionism, has a moral core. What are the simplest, plainest and fewest words in which the protectionist idea can be said?

In the language of the political economists, protectionism is defined as a system for the developing manufacturing industry by means of the imposition of discriminating customs duties upon manufactured goods from other countries.

To turn this text-book definition into simpler and plainer language, protectionism means the acquisition from the constituted authorities of a country what is to say, in Canada, from the dominion parliament, which is the elected Great Council of the Canadian people, and of which the cabinet is simply the executive committee), the privilege and power of collecting from the mass of the people prices for commodities higher than their fair competitive value.

This special privilege and power the advocates of protectionism seek to justify by various pleas, which they undertake to base on national, economic and social considerations. When a delegation from the indignant House of Commons begged Queen Elizabeth to annul the patents of monopoly which she had granted to certain of her courtiers, she replied "Since I was queen never yet did I put my pen to any grant, but upon semblance made me that it was both good and beneficial in general, though a private benefit to some of my servants who had well deserved well." For example, the grant of a monopoly to sell playing cards was made by Queen Elizabeth because "divers subjects of able body, which might go to plow, employed themselves in the art of making of cards"; and a monopoly for the sale of starch was justified by the "semblance" that it would prevent wheat being wasted for that purpose. On the complaint of the Commons, Queen Elizabeth promised to put an end to the monopolies she had granted.

Unlike Queen Elizabeth in thus undoing wrong, protectionist politicians have ever been like her in another respect. Oppressive tariffs, out of which have grown combinations and trusts as naturally as the fruit grows out of the blossom, have always been introduced as being "good and beneficial in general." And they and the protected interests have seen to it that plenty of "semblances" of justification have been put forward by skilful scribes, knighted and otherwise, for the maintenance of such tariffs.

The Moral Evil of Protectionism

But the manifest, undeniable fact is Canada, as in every other country which has, or has had, a protective tariff, is that tariff-making has always been a matter of secret deals and bargains between the interests seeking protection and the politicians seeking to retain power or to maintain themselves in power. It is not a matter of principles at all. The actual work of tariff-making has no more relation to any principles of political economy than it has to any doctrines of theology. It is a work which would shock and disgust any legislator whose moral sensitiveness had not become dulled. It revolts men of independent mind and character. It lowers the moral tone of national representation.

Protectionism blunts conscience. It places politics on the low level of a mercenary scramble. The legislators responsible for the framing and enactment of high protectionist tariffs do not regard tariff-making as having anything to do with moral right or wrong. And there is no man more dangerous, in a position of power, than he who refuses to consider the moral quality of his actions in the exercise of the power he holds.

Protectionism has been the main factor in the great and growing severance between the Canadian parliament and the Canadian people, who, for the [illegible] have been living as means for its own enrichment: it keeps a party in power until it becomes too corrupt to be kept any longer, or for some other reason a change is desired: then it seizes upon the other party and proceeds to corrupt it. Macaulay, with Charles I. in mind, writes: "No man is fit to rule over a people who listens to the few who have access to him as against the many whom he will never see." It might be said with equal truth that no people ever wisely gave the right to a government to favor the few who have access to its members, at the expense of the many whose rights it disregards.

Injustice and Injury to the Nation

The history of protectionism is one long story of wronged manhood, womanhood and childhood. In addition to being the most potent producer of political debauchery, protectionism has wrought injury beyond calculation to the mass of the Canadian people. It has corrupted the legislators who have made high protective tariffs; it has corrupted the beneficiaries of such tariffs; and it has had a vastly injurious effect upon the lives of the men and women who are the real strength of the Canadian nation.

Jesus Christ, with a profound knowledge of human nature, taught his disciples to pray that they be not led into temptation. What greater temptation could there be than the power placed in the hands of the men in control of tariff-making, by which millions of dollars can be transferred from the mass of the people to a few men high placed in finance and industry, whose guiding principle is that legislation is a sure source of wealth!

The line between public duty and private interests is always lost sight of in the making of protective tariffs. Both the politicians and the business men, for whose enrichment protective tariffs are framed, know that money cannot be legislated into one man's pocket without taking it out of another's. But they do not let that knowledge trouble them.

If the true history of tariff legislation could be written, it would be a disclosure not of the nobler qualities of human nature in action, but of wolf-like avidity and fox-like cunning; the revelations of greed, self-deception and indifference to the right of others would arouse the whole people to indignation.

Necessary and reasonable taxes for public purposes are often a burdened grievance to be borne by the common citizen; but that private corporations should exercise a corruptly acquired privilege to impose excessive taxation is an outrage against justice. That private corporations should acquire the privilege and power to collect from the mass of the people prices artificially enhanced by the operation of protective tariff is, rightly considered, a perversion of the fundamental principles of which constitutional liberty rests. Such a power is despotic in its very nature.

Tariff Taxation Always Oppressive

Indirect taxation by means of a tariff of customs duties is always oppressive taxation, because it is imposed not on property, but on necessaries of life, not on incomes, but on the cost of living, not on the possessions of individuals, but on their necessities. In the years of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the power to tax the Roman people and the people of the provinces was sold at auction by the Praetorian Guards. The power to tax the Canadian people by means of the increased prices which a protective tariff makes possible has in the past been bought and paid for in political campaign fund contributions by the beneficiaries of the protective system, who regard their interests as being essentially different from those of the people at large.

Nobody has a right to take any of the service or any of the money of another person without giving in return an equivalent either in service or in some other form of value. This is a fundamental principle of morality and justice which neither an individual nor a government has a right to violate. Protectionism violates this principle by creating special privilege. It is class legislation. It secures to certain classes of producers a special privilege of selling their products in a market closed against competition from outside in order to enable them to charge higher prices than they would be able to charge if the market were not thus closed for their benefit.

Special privilege, as has already been said at the outset of this article, has always sought to cloak itself in some form of seeming right or justice. So strong is the influence exerted upon the human mind of self-interest that the beneficiaries of special privilege usually believe themselves to be absolutely entitled to the superior advantages conferred upon them by an unjust system. The privileged class in Great Britain which opposed the Reform Bill of 1832, and the opponents of the abolition of the iniquitous Corn Laws (which provided tariff protection for the few, at a dire cost to the many), did so with quite as much self-righteousness as the supporters of protectionism in Canada are evincing at the present time in defending and advocating the loading of tariff burdens upon the backs of the many for the benefit and advantage of a few.

Protection Means Special Privilege

The vehemence of our Canadian advocates of protectionism recalls, indeed, the vehemence of the opponents of Corn Laws. It recalls, too, the vehemence of the opponents of Lloyd George's famous budget of 1909, that great beginning of sweeping fiscal and social reforms in Great Britain. Self-interest affects the mind as a magnet affects the compass. It is not often, however, that privilege gives such open expression to its inner thought as was given a few years ago by one of the coal barons of the United States, John F. Baer, president of the Reading coal and railway company in Pennsylvania, protected by a duty of 67 cents a ton on its bituminous coal products. Mr. Baer spoke of himself and his associates and the other barons of big business in the United States as "Christian gentlemen to whom God has committed the property interests of this country."

Such enlightening self-disclosure of the plutocratic mind are rare now in any country; but we have recently in Canada, more than once the spectacle of a tariff baron undertaking to lay down the law that ministers of the gospel must not discuss economic matters.

The silversmiths at Ephesus, who did a highly profitable business in fashioning the offerings made in the great temple of Diana in that city, by devout worshippers of the goddess, were loud in professing that their deepest religious convictions were outraged by the preaching of Paul. In like manner the beneficiaries of protectionism in our own country not only believe themselves to be wholly justified in their special privilege but believe also that anybody who dares to question their right to that special privilege is animated by malice, by a lack of true Canadian patriotism and by all manner of evil-mindedness.

The plain truth of the matter is that a protective tariff means always, everywhere, and in any country, nothing else than special privilege; that is to say it means injustice. It is a violation of the fundamental principle of justice, which should be the foundation of all legislation. That principle is that there should be equal rights to all and special privilege to none.

A Denial of Democracy

Inasmuch as a protective tariff gives to a certain class of individuals a privilege denied to others, and bulwarks that special privilege with all the power of the state, it is class legislation. It provides a walled-in market for the benefit of the producers of certain commodities. Outside makers of the same commodities are prevented from coming in with their wares and competing with the beneficiaries of this arrangement. But the buyers of the commodities, who need them in their [illegible] life are not so protected. There is no law preventing them from being subject to the workings of the law of supply and demand both outside and inside the tariff wall. They have no privilege, except the privilege of paying. They are producers too; but their products have to go out into the world into competition with all other products of the same kind. They enjoy no special class legislation.

That any class should have special



State Ownership of Utilities

A Nation's Means of Communication is a Function of Sovereignty—By E. B. Bigger

series of papers in The Grain wers' Guide a few years ago, the writer took a number of commodities and traced their production from the raw materials to the ished articles, in order to show that function performed by the railway one that touches the daily life and well-being of each member of a civilized community, whether he personally uses the railway or not. It was shown that the railway was the successor and modern development of the common highway, that the highway has been from time immemorial a public right, and that the surrender of the railway to private ownership is a modern perversion of this function of the state.

To clarify the subject from the confused thinking begotten of private ownership of the people's means of communication the true relation of the railway was set forth in five simple propositions as follows:—

1.—The railways of a country are the main highways of a country.

2.—There is no source of revenue for a railway other than the rates imposed upon the people for the carriage of their persons and their goods.

3.—These rates are derived, not from any hidden fountain of wealth within the railway itself, but from the earnings of the people whose labor and money furnish the traffic.

4.—By the division of labor in modern civilized life, every one who earns or spends money contributes directly or indirectly to the cost of transportation, and this cost enters into every article used by every citizen.

5.—A nation's means of communication is a function of sovereignty, and since all the people contribute to their cost, railway rates are a national tax, and when traced to their ultimate effects are the largest element of all forms of taxation.

State Ownership and Administration

Now it is a principle of representative government that the people who pay the taxes shall dispose of those taxes as they see fit in the public services. Wars have been fought to maintain this right; but when a private company is allowed to exercise this state function for its own private profits, self-government is abandoned. The devious methods taken by private corporations to perpetuate the power of public taxation for personal profit have been written into the proverb, "The railways corrupt politics and politics corrupt railways"—a proverb whose half-truth is usually interpreted to suggest that the stench always comes from some other source than the corruptionists themselves.

The logical deduction from the propositions before stated is that the ownership and administration of the railways and other means of public communication, such as the express, telegraph, telephone and transport or intelligence by land or air, should be in the hands of the state, that is the people. This is not a matter of expediency, it is a people's right and the right is not affected in the least if it could be shown that private ownership or administration is more efficient than public. As we know, there are state departments that are well conducted, and at times all-conducted according to the wisdom, honesty, or defects of the men we elect to places of power and public trust. But we must admit that the true remedy for these shortcomings is not that the torch should be taken from failing hands and self-government abandoned, but that the civil service through which public affairs are conducted should be reformed, and that qualified leaders should replace the incompetent. There was a time when the postal services of the principal countries were carried on by private companies for private gain, but history tells us that they were both costly and inefficient, and now when a country's post office machinery lacks oil on its bearings the people never dream of handing back to a private company the control of their means of intelligence, but insist on new men and a reform in methods. Under the public administration of public services the people will have as much efficiency as their intelligence and honesty fit them for.

Effect of the War

In the previous articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, it was shown that the change by which the postal services have been delivered from private ownership has been going on in railway affairs, until at the outbreak of war Great Britain, the United States and Canada were the only countries in the world of any consequence in which the influence of private railway corporations over the national legislation remained unbroken.

The war completely shattered the legend of the public benefits of competition, and proved in hard practice what ought to have been evident in hard logic, that the railway service is a unity in its nature, performing the one function to all classes and to all communities within its reach. The waste of labor and material caused by duplication of lines was demonstrated by the miracles of achievement when the British and United States governments stepped in to operate all the systems as one great unit during the war. While 120,000 of the best men from the British railway lines went to the war, more traffic was carried over the railways for civil purposes than in normal times, and in addition 15,000 troop trains, besides 2,500 ambulance and other military trains ran to and from the channel ports in the first year of the war. This was such a wonderful record and so manifestly impossible under company control that the strongest advocates of railway nationalization are now to be found among the officers and employees who have worked under both kinds of control. Certainly the railway servants have been more considerately treated and have had more reasonable hours. They have realized that the best company to work for is the British government. And their more faithful work during this time is a complete disproof of the claim that men will be more efficient as servants of a private company than in the service of the nation. The war has foredoomed the private ownership of such a national function in Great Britain.

State Ownership Must Come in U.S.

In the United States much has been made of the over-generous increase of railway wages during national operation, and President Wilson has committed himself to a promise of the return of the American railways to the companies at the end of this year, but this does not settle the matter. It is impossible that the hands of the clock can be turned back to where they were before the war, and the problem of segregation and of re-financing in the face of public opposition to further rate increase will throw the whole problem into the melting pot. The ultimate solution is state ownership.

In Canada, while there was a considerable co-ordination by the companies during the war the people and their parliament remain as securely fettered by the private railway corporation as before. The insolent threat of the Grand Trunk Railway to repudiate its obligations with regard to carrying on its Grand Trunk Pacific has been challenged by the Dominion government, but a foreclosure on these companies, to whom millions of the people's money have been given in years past, is as uncertain as ever. The Canadian Northern, when admittedly bankrupt, was taken over by the government, but the reconstitution of this into the Canadian National Railways means that the government of Canada becomes financially responsible for the operations of a new corporation, the directors of which is in the hands of the same group of men who had before demonstrated the efficiency of private ownership by a confession of bankruptcy, after years of financing on the public credit. The very act of parliament by which the new corporation is constituted was drafted by a member of the legal firm representing the old Canadian Northern. A fact still more ominous is that while a large mileage of new extensions have been planned this year, the financing and engineering of these works, as of the whole operations, will be taken out of control of parliament by a clause permitting these expenses to be taken out of the consolidated revenues instead of being brought to the light of day in the parliamentary estimates as usual. Hon. Mr. Fielding protested against this proceeding as not giving a fair chance for public ownership, but his amendment was killed by the application of the closure. The most alarming feature of these proceedings was that while the opposition made no definite protest, the minister of finance paraded as a champion of public ownership.

Meantime, the railway rates have been raised twice since the war, and the Canadian Pacific Railway continues to pay ten per cent. dividends, the bulk of these dividends going to foreign shareholders, and constituting, therefore, a permanent drain on the earnings of the people of Canada. What was saved to the country by the extinction of the title of the Hudson Bay Company, and the redemption of an imperial region of land for a small cash payment, has since been lost in the alienation of vast tracts of the same land to the C.P.R., and no attempt is being made to redeem these lands again in the interests of the people. Land without men is a wilderness, and it is labor and skill applied to land which gives it increase of value; but though not a dollar of railway revenue can be derived from any other source than the earnings of the people, we hear members of parliament speak of the operators of this modern type of Roman tax farming as creators of the country. And the C.P.R. is not only willing to remain in control of the Canadian earth but is ready to control the Canadian air, for in May it applied for a charter for an air service with the following explanation by its vice-president:—

"Although at present aerial transport is a distinctly expensive matter, the progress being made in airplanes and dirigibles is so rapid that it is quite in order to have a company such as the C.P.R. to be ready to enter the field as soon as air transportation comes within the range of practical politics." It remains with the people to see that private ownership of state rights which has cursed the public life of Canada is not carried from the earth to the air.

In view of the land and other problems in which the country is involved, what should be the line of advance in the matter of transportation? Reasoning from the five propositions mentioned, it is certain that every increase of rates aggravates the difficulties of the high cost of living. An increase of rates which adds $70,000,000 to the

Continued on Page 76



After a Hot and Dusty Forenoon's Work.



Women and Special Privilege

One out of Every Five Pounds of Butter, One Dozen Eggs out of Every Five, One out of Every Five Gallons of Cream are exacted to Maintain Tariff—By Mary P. McCallum

Where Ought the Revenue to Come From?

By Norman Lambert

owing to taxing. During the war, the Canadian government borrowed over

Comparing with Others

United Kingdom

$14,000,000
$11,000,000

United States

$ 16,000,000 $1,251,000,00
$3,157,000,000 $1,700,000,00



Canada Could Well Follow the Examples of Great Britain and the United States in the Taxation of Property and Income.

Domestic Borrowing

The Canadian minister of finance, in his solicitude for capital, prefers bor-

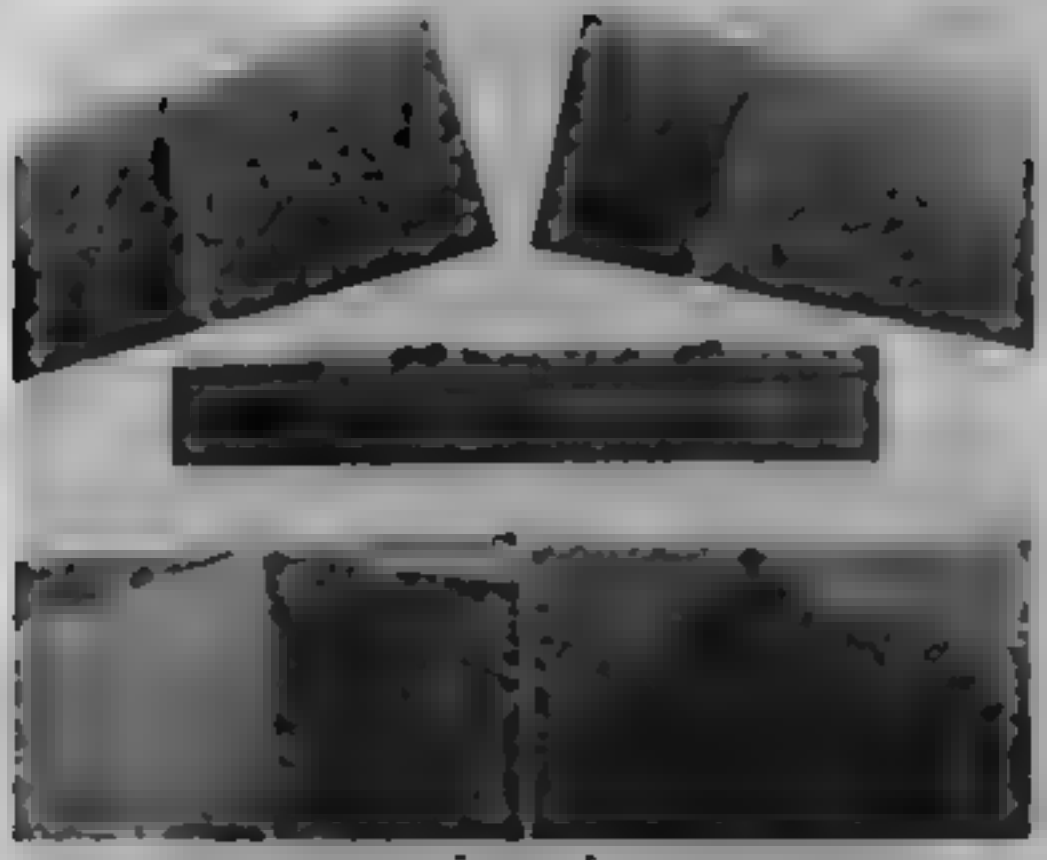
The Farmer's Tariff Burden

On the Machinery Necessary to Fully Equip a Half-Section Mixed Farm the Tariff Tax is Over $1,000—By R. D. Colquette



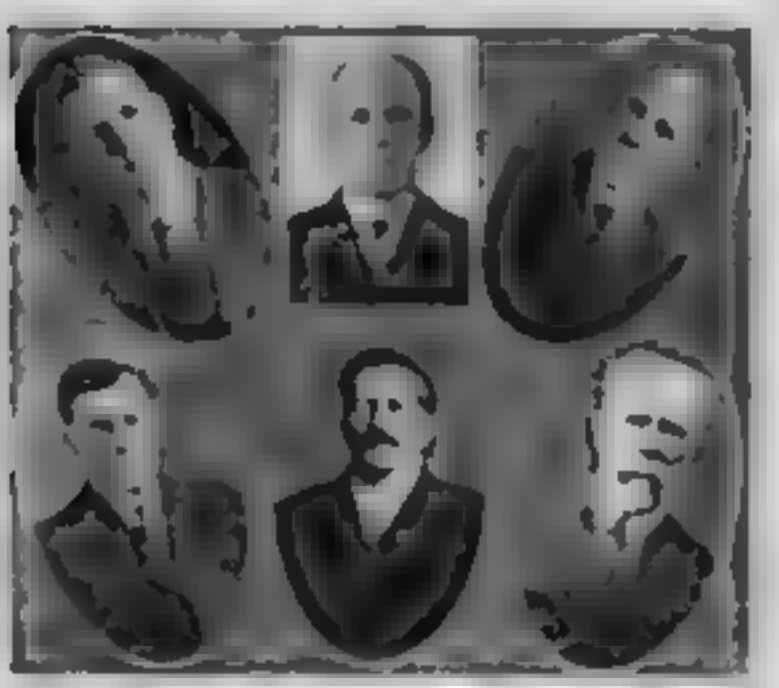
What Happened at Ottawa?

Extent to which Reforms Advanced in the Farmers Platform Have Been Realized---By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent



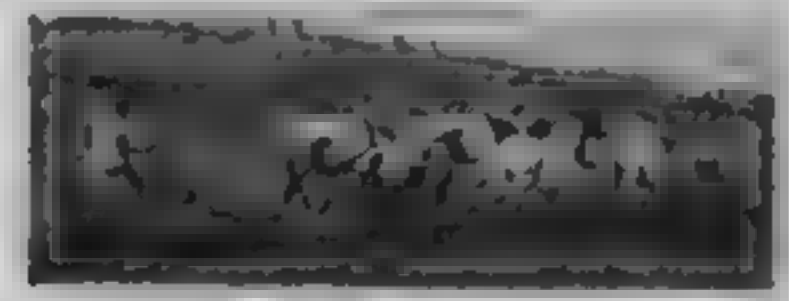
The Farmers' Political Platform

A New National Policy for Canada as Adopted by The Canadian Council of Agriculture and Endorsed by the Organized Farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta



Percheron Power in the Northwest

Wayne Dinsmore



A Message to the Grain Growers of the Great West, from

THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA

In speaking of the services of The Merchants Bank of Canada as it relates to the great Agricultural possibilities of the Dominion, particularly to the Grain Growers and Ranchers of Western Canada, Mr D. C. Macarow, our General Manager, at a recent conference of Managers, said

"We believe that our farmer clients now fully realize the sincere desire of this Bank to be of service to them, to assist them where necessary with loans and to further their efforts in every legitimate undertaking in [illegible]

[illegible] of farming, and we can only hope that our farmer friends will make full [illegible] of this new department, the facilities of which are readily at their disposal free of expense

For 55 years, The Merchants Bank of Canada has walked hand in hand with the growth and prosperity of the farming areas of Canada

This Bank has been the financial adviser and the friend in need to a great many thousands of Farmers during this past half century

It has advanced credits for both Grain Growing and Livestock [illegible] the crop was marketed, and until the feeding and breeding stocks were finished and ready for sale.

The Merchants Bank of Canada offers Grain Growers, Farmers and Ranchers a banking service characterized by [illegible] and [illegible] methods.

If you need money to finance your harvesting, your threshing or your shipping—if you intend to winter more cattle or breed more hogs. The Merchants Bank of Canada will be glad to discuss such financial matters with you.

141 Branches in Western Canada

MANITOBA

28 [illegible]

SASKATCHEWAN

44 [illegible]

ALBERTA

69 [illegible]



Prize Herefords in the Fat Cattle Ring at the Royal Show in England

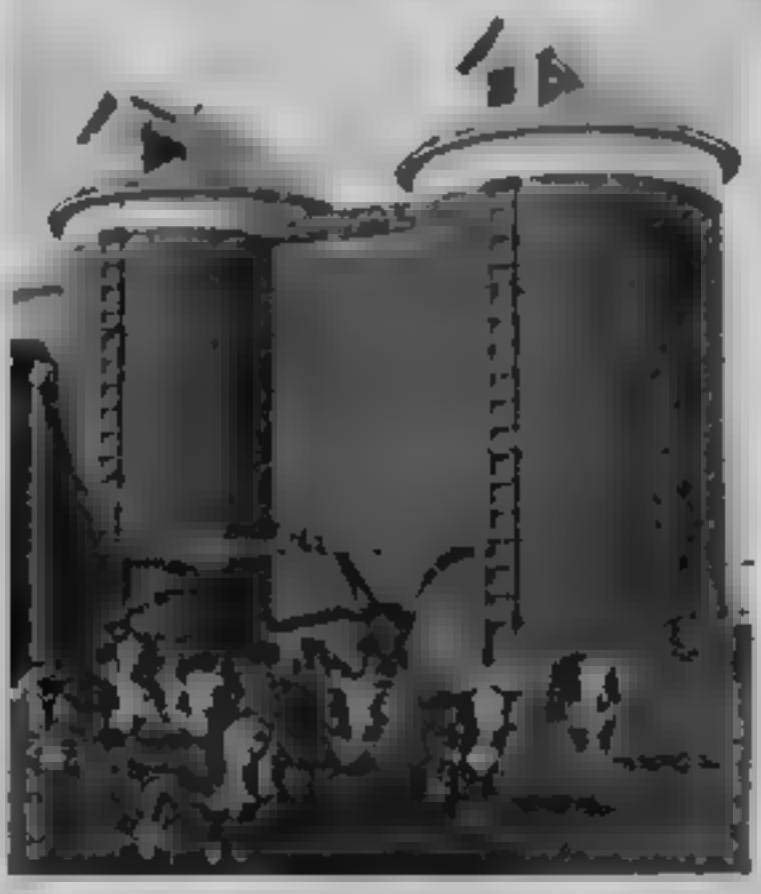
Herefords as a Beef Breed

They Have to a High Degree the Characteristics Desired by Breeder, Feeder and Packer—By R. J. Kinzer

They Carry the Ideal Beef Type

Great Prepotency

Hardiness Particularly Noticeable



Herefords at the Iowa State

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The Tractor Made for the West in the West

Sold at Same Price as the American Farmer Pays



Breaking 160 Acres Per Day at Glacier Park

AFTER visiting and studying all tractors in the States for six months, we picked the **STINSON** to manufacture because we consider it the best value and best construction for Western Canada

It has no freak features.
It is especially suited to Western Canada.
It is a very simple construction.
It burns Kerosene perfectly
It delivers all its power to drive wheels.
It is sold at a reasonable price.
It has no bevel gears—direct drive to belt pulley
It is practically trouble-proof.
It has every moving part enclosed and running in oil

WRITE US TODAY FOR CATALOGS

The Stinson 12-36 works better on kerosene than gasoline because it has a kerosene motor. Weight of Tractor 6,300 pounds.

DEALERS WANTED

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MARTIN & PHILLIPS Medicine Hat, Alta.

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada

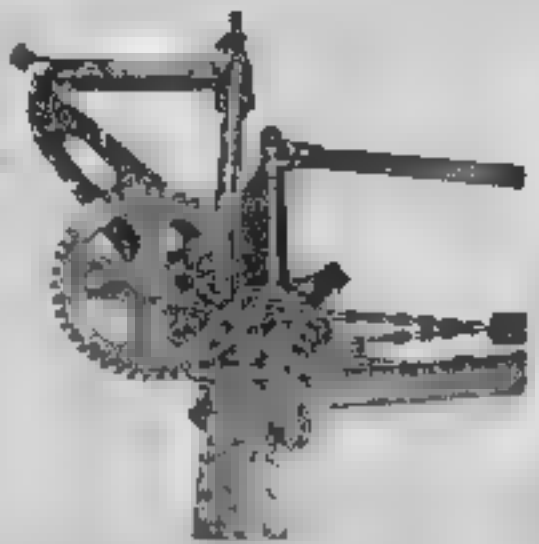
"The Tractor Centre of Canada"

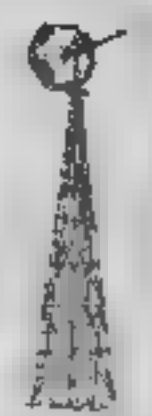
Manitoba Peerless Steel and Wood Wheel Windmills

IT is important both from a safety standpoint and a service [illegible] you [illegible] necessary weight [illegible] and steel [illegible] mill

Heft and Numerous parts do not always mean strength and long life.

Our 4 sizes 5, 8, 10 and 12 ft. mills are built after this design. We fear no competition. A Manitoba will do what any other pumping mill will do







[illegible] Steel Mill on the Prairie

Special Features :

Table [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] grease
[illegible]

[illegible]
All bearings [illegible]
[illegible]
All gauge [illegible]



5300 of this same type of mill erected in the U.S.A. last year. 900 erected in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. What serves the purpose satisfactorily there will here

[illegible] Steel Mill on the Prairie

Manitoba Engines Limited

BRANDON, Manitoba **PHONES 2943-2964**

Care and Operation of the Tractor

Lessons for the Beginner—By Prof. L. J. Smith

T

A Right Screw Gives Lock

The Operator's Repair Supplies

Fuel Pump Saves Time

Things to Consider in Overhauling

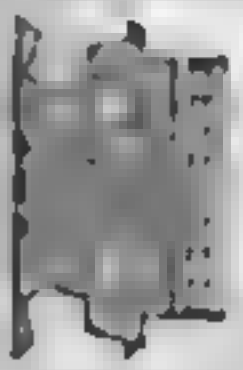
Care of Crank Case

To town with produce—
return the same day with supplies



Dearborn Truck Units

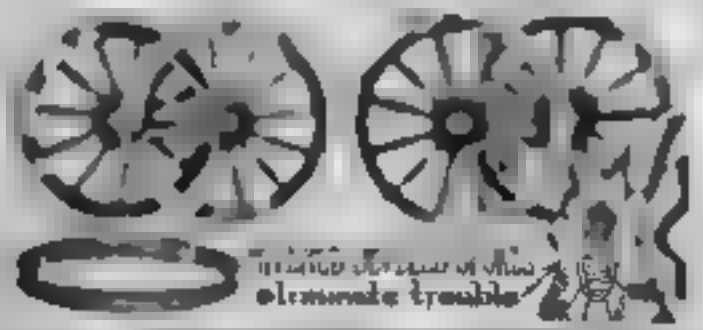
Western Canada Auto Tractor Company Limited
Moose Jaw, Sask.



Kelsey Ball-Thrust
Bearings for Ford Cars

Kelsey Demountable Rims

plete outfit supplied by Ford

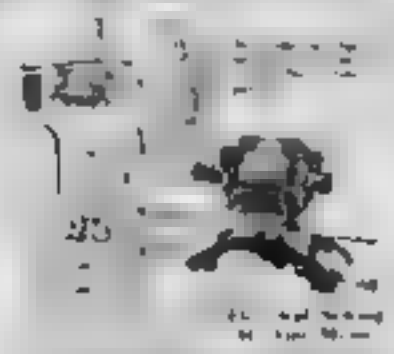


Electrical Accessories

That Make Farm Women's Work Easier

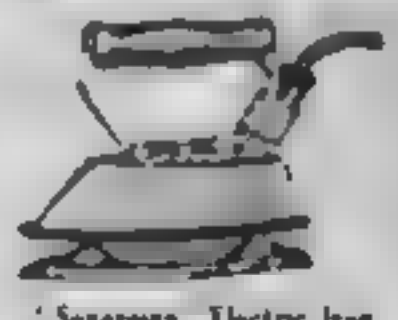
[illegible] Hundreds of farm women [illegible] their problems. Electricity [illegible] day's work. Individual farm electric lighting plants have [illegible]

[illegible] are you applying it to help you in your [illegible] will not only save you time and drudgery but will lengthen the [illegible]





Four Heat Electric Grill

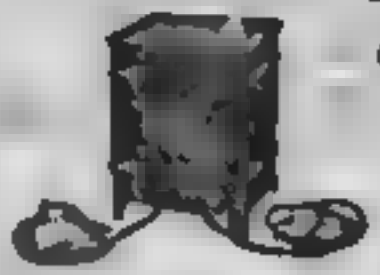


"Sovereign" Electric Iron

AUTO ACCESSORIES TESTED FOR SERVICE

BATTERY CHARGING







Garage Proprietors—Consult us as specialists before purchasing Battery Charging Equipment of any kind



Dealers Everywhere





Gill Piston Ring

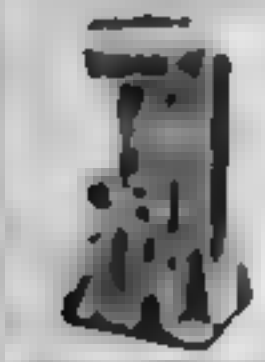
Canadian General Electric Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT

[illegible]











'Protection for the Farmer

Order-in-Council Government

S



BLUE RIBBON TEA

There are enough worries in the world without having to drink poor tea—may as well have the best.

Try BLUE RIBBON

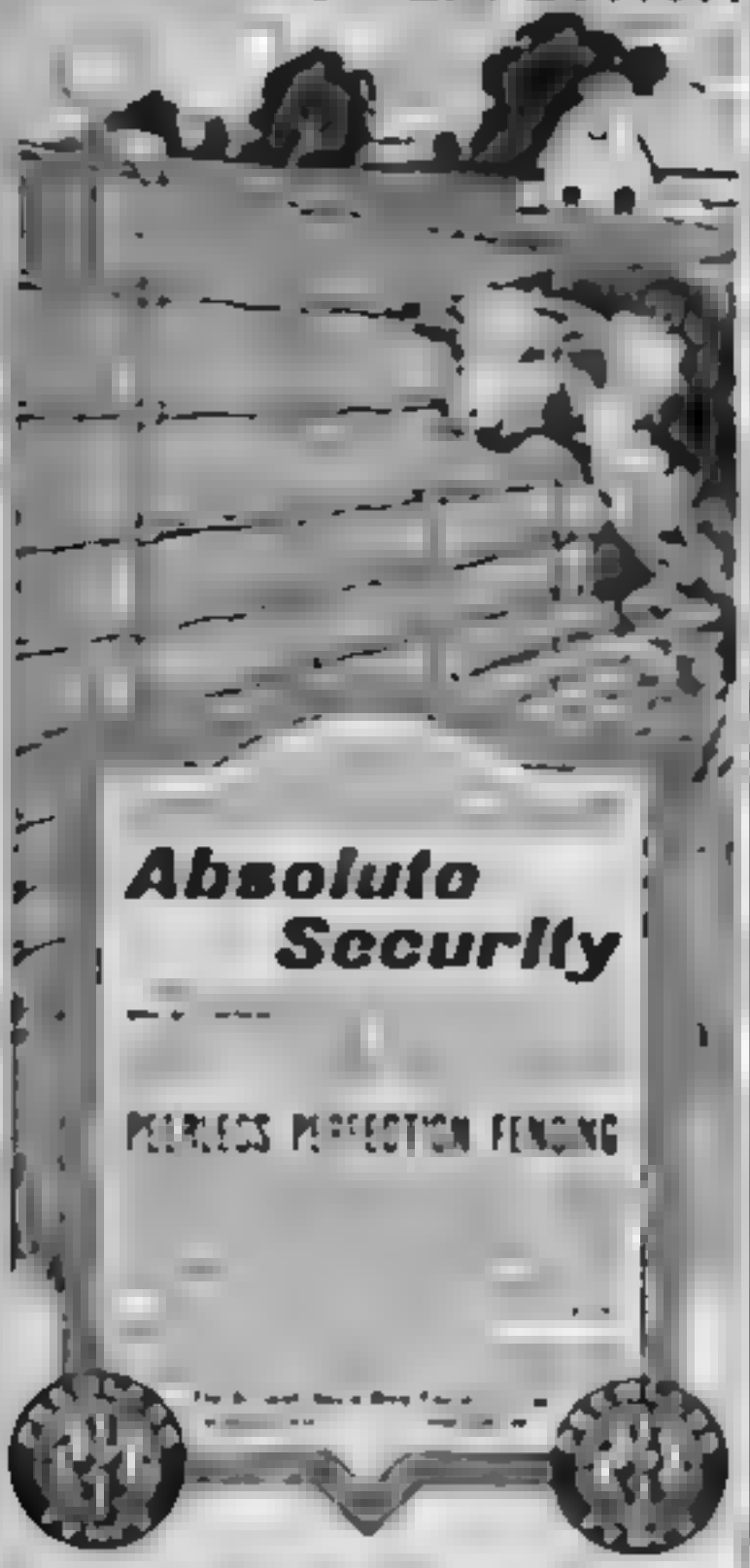
Here is a Cletrac Fact —
Kerosene fuel

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



PEERLESS PERFECTION

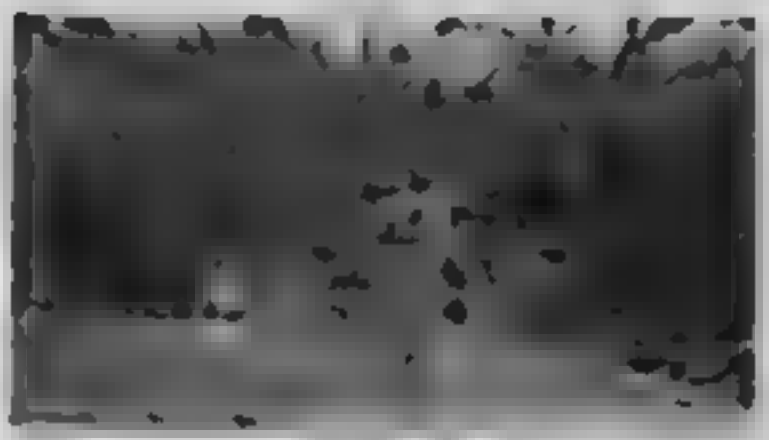


West View Farm, Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Proportional Representation

Australian at Work





To Handle Your Farm

You Mighty Men of Toil



You Need the Protection of

King of the Road Overalls

Blue denim work clothing, made of the best material throughout. Big seat, extra strain points reinforced—coat has two pockets in others riveted on—highest grade workmanship throughout and they cost no more than ordinary overalls.

Made of Stifel's Blue and White Striped Denim, also Heavy Black and Blue Denim

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM!

R. J. WHITLA & CO. Limited, WINNIPEG

THE ANNUAL HOLIDAY OF THE PEOPLE OF SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

REGINA

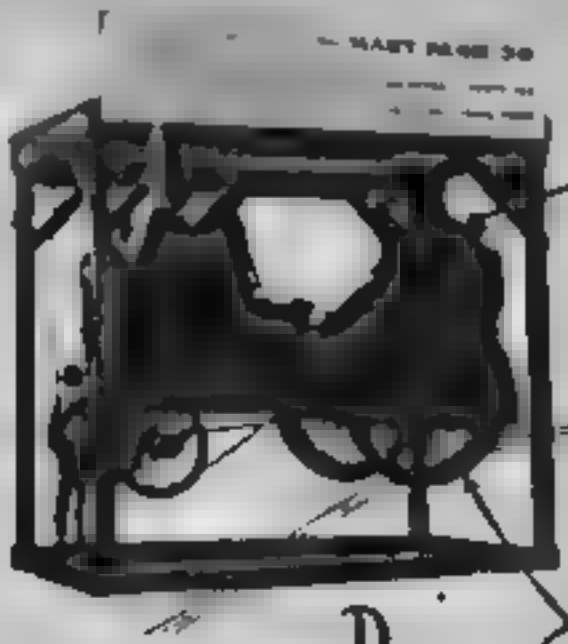
July 28, 29, 30, 31, August 1 and 2, 1919

10,000 EXHIBITS *ATTRACTIONS THAT ARE BEST*

THE EXHIBITION WAS BETTER THAN GREAT LAST YEAR. IT WILL BE 100 PER CENT BETTER THIS YEAR

REDUCED RATES AND SPECIAL TRAINS ON ALL RAILWAYS

P. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary, REGINA



Proves 29.6 horsepower at rim of rear wheels

One horsepower is 33,000 pounds raised one foot in one minute. The New Hart-Parr 30 in the picture weighs 5,185 pounds, the 12 men weigh 2,215 pounds, making a total weight of 7,400 pounds.

In this demonstration ...

7,400 pounds ...

This unique demonstration ... signed by Hart-Parr ... cables pass around the rims of the rear wheels and around the front ... and the tractor rates itself ... and without slipping.

HART-PARR COMPANY

... Tractor Industry ... Charles City, Iowa

... Winnipeg and Regina

The New

HART-PARR 30

CROWN LIFE

Would your wife consider herself competent to handle ... affairs? ... Why not ... protection if you want a low cost ...

... with your Town ... Crown Life ... ideal protection at ...

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

... Insured ... Participating Dividends ...

Farmers! Your Crop Should Be Protected

... Policy in the

Great North Insurance Company

... Fire Insurance ...

Empire Fire Insurance Limited



East and West

Our Large Public Questions the Interests of Eastern and Western Farmers are Identical—By W. C. Good

W

SPECIAL TIRE SALE

All Tires Guaranteed First Quality

30x3½	Plain.	Canadian Make	$13.50
30x3½	Non-Skid	Fisk	30.00
30x3½	Plain.	Canadian Make	30.00
30x3½	Non-Skid		30.20
30x3½	Plain		30.00
30x3½	Non-Skid		30.20
30x3½	Plain		30.00

Breen Motor Co. Limited

704 BROADWAY WINNIPEG, MAN

Let Your New Range Be a MARATHON



DAVIDSONS

PREMIER MARATHON RANGE

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Limited

Keeps Homegs New and Autos Strong



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Direct Legislation

The Natural Evolution of The Franchise— By D. W. Buchanan

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WINNIPEG

Courses open October 21st

Agriculture:

One term of four months— and a good general education

terms of five months gree o Bachelor of Science in

Home Economics:

ne term of five months— Three terms of five months

The School that Fits and Develops Your Talents

No other school is better equipped to meet the requirements of the individual

Garbutt Business College

313 Eighth Ave. West

St. Hilda's College for Girls

CALGARY ALBERTA

OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
CALGARY, ALTA.

CHARACTER
Western Canada College for Boys, Calgary 11th Year

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE Prince Albert, Sask.

REGINA COLLEGE
Regina, Saskatchewan

Final Telephone Efficiency



KELLOGG
TELEPHONES

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC LTD

Kilallan Clydesdales

At the head of my stud is Silversword (19809) sire Baronson Victor [illegible]



[illegible]

N. A. WEIR - Ohaton, Alta.

Registered Clydesdales For Sale

[illegible]

LAWRENCE BROS., VERA, Sask.

MAMMOTH UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

OF

Registered Percheron Stallions
Mares and Colts

Also 328 Head Grade Polled Angus Cattle

To be held on the Ranch of Mr C R DeLavergne known as the

Glenlow Horse and Cattle Ranch

[illegible]

On Thursday July 10th 1919 at 11 o'clock

[illegible]

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

Phone E 3107 CALGARY ALBERTA

The Income Tax

Its Possibilities As a Revenue Producer In Canada Unbounded—By

I

Abolition of Titles

Titular Distinction. No Longer Available in Canada—By H. A. M. Chisholm

T

The Pioneer Stock Farm

The Home of Canada's Largest Belgian Breeding Establishment



Pioneer Pinehurst, First and Junior Champion at Winnipeg Industrial, 1918.

which sold for

I have some young stock for sale also a number of good females bred to either of the above

See my string at the show circuit

among them has ever been shown

my barn and get acquainted with me

GEORGE RUPP, Lampman, Sask.

Percherons, Belgians

The Home of the Champions



Grand Champion of the Breed at Saskatoon Exhibition, 1917. Regina Winter Fair 1917. Brandon Winter Fair, 1918; and Regina Summer Fair 1918

Champion

-born-year-old **Percheron Stallion** at

I have also some others for sale to suit in any

Be sure to get in touch with

Dr. Chas. Head

1017 Angus St. REGINA, SASK.

SHELLBROOK

Pure-Bred Stock Farm



Percherons
Herefords
Berkshires
Shropshires

At the head of my **Herefords**

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS

E. S. CLINCH

SHELLBROOK SASKATCHEWAN

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

Reputation

THE GREAT WEST
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Victory Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Vanstone & Rogers



Importers of

Percherons
Clydesdales
and
Belgians

VANSTONE & ROGERS

North Battleford, Sask

The Income Tax

WOOL

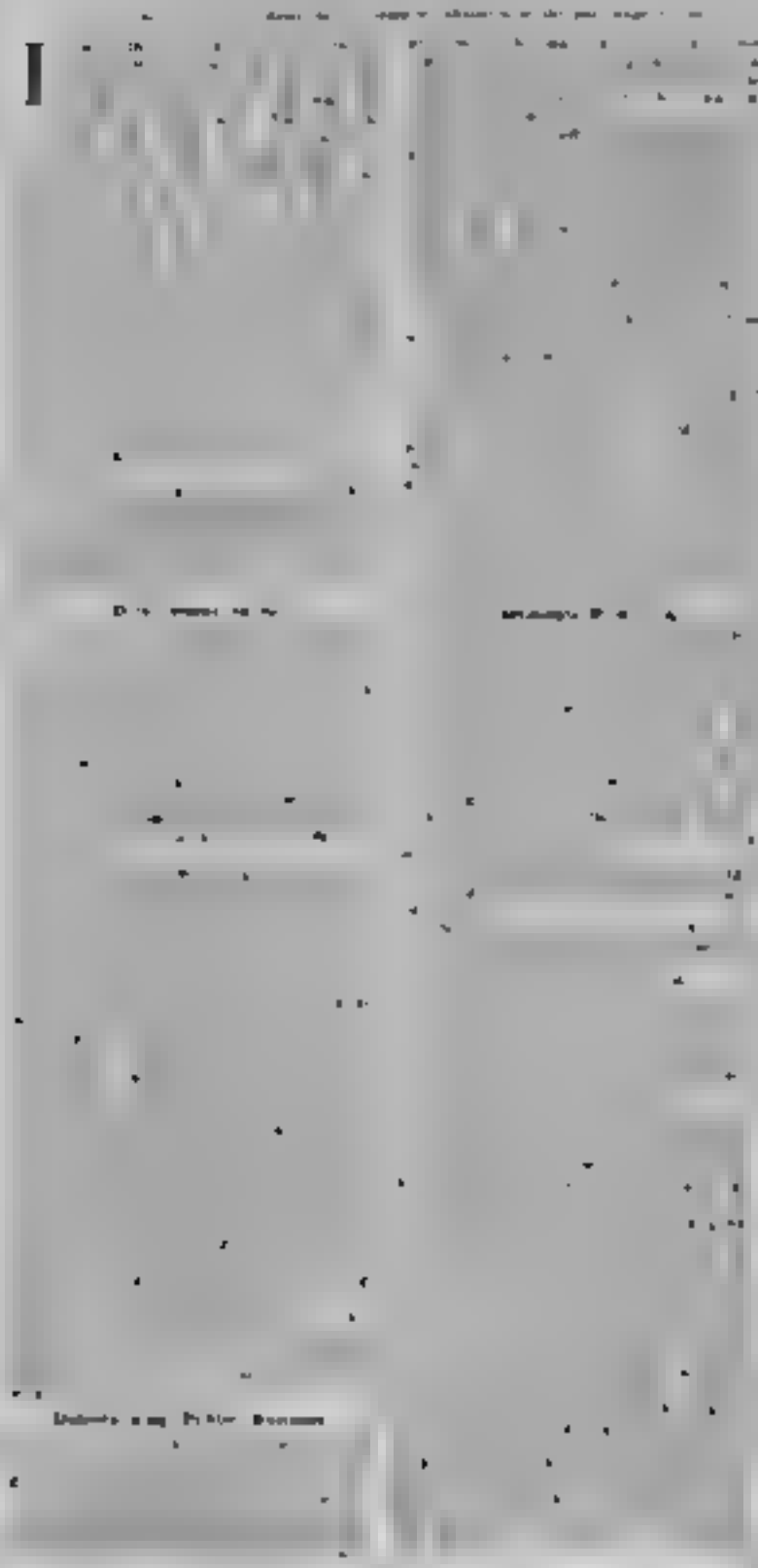
A Carruthers Co. Ltd.

The Patronage Evil

The Policy "To the Victors Belong the Spoils" Dies Hard.

Blood, D.D.

I





The Romnellet

my experiments have convinced me that the **Romney** and the **Rambouillet** produce a sheep which will give size, hardiness, early maturity, vitality good fleecing and mutton qualities, as well as the ability to withstand weather conditions and to be able to raise and mother big, strong healthy offspring. I believe that I have found such a sheep, and I have painstakingly given it the name of **ROMNELLET**. I have definitely fixed the type to my satisfaction and I believe, and will guarantee that you will find all those characteristics above quoted **amplified to the fullest extent in this new breed of sheep**

SHEEP IN NEXT ISSUE

I Have For Sale:

[illegible] number of Romnellet Ram Lambs. A few pens of Romnellet Ewes headed by Romnellet Rams.

For further particulars write

R. C. Harvey, Lethbridge, Alta.

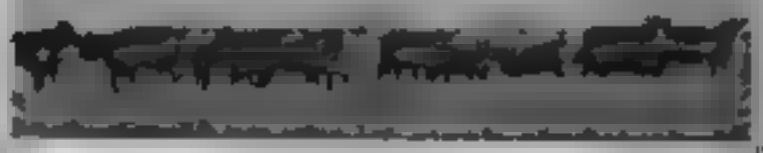
Sunset Stock Farm HAMPSHIRE HOGS, SOUTHDOWN and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



[illegible]

W. J. HOOVER & SONS, HUTTERIAN [illegible]

GALLOWAY CATTLE



[illegible]

[illegible]

R. A. WALLACE - HIGH RIVER, ALTA.



Dollar's Clydesdales

A. L. Dollar, High River Alta.

Breeding Stock for Sale



Heifers, Cows, Sheep

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in car lots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. **Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep**

WADE & JACK

BOX U, STOCK YARDS • CALGARY, ALTA.

North View Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS

GEORGE REVINGTON, Winterburn, Alta.

Lakeview Ayrshires

Rowland Ness

DUNDURN ALBERTA

Romney-Rambouillets

Gavin Jack, care Wade & Jack,

Alberta Stock Yards, CALGARY

The War-Time Elections Act



Hon. Geo. Langley



Echo Grove Stock Farm



175 Registered Herefords

Herd Headers

Byron Fairfax
Perfect Fairfax
Don Fairfax

The females on the Echo Grove Stock Farm are a carefully chosen aggregation of breeding, quality, character, size and pedigree. They embrace the most popular Hereford strains. They have been strong winners at some of the big western fairs during the past few years in competition with the best the breed produces.

Our bulls are selected for their wealth of scale, vigor, richness of breeding and quality.

Our herd is headed by [illegible] sons, early-maturing, good rustling prepotent, prolific and profitable cattle. Breed Herefords.

Write me for Further Information.

VISITORS [illegible]

JAMES I. MOFFAT **CARROLL, MAN.**



Mention the paper when writing to advertisers. It Speeds up the Service

"MASTER MECHANIC" OVERALLS

Give You Your Money's Worth

They are work garments with the "slouch" left out — they prove

[illegible] indigo, an expensive vegeta which neither sun nor rain wi



Western King Manufacturing Company, Limited

[illegible] MANITOBA

We Sell the Famous

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY

There is a Diamond Grid Battery for Every Make of Car

BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.

704 BROADWAY WINNIPEG, MAN.

St. Clair Stock Farm

Breeders of Registered Clydesdale Horses and Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

H. MACAULEY & SONS - - Waseca, Sask.

Co-operative Agencies







"I Blew Out 148 Three Foot Stumps in Six Hours"

C.X.L. Stumping Powder

boulders, do your ditching and tree planting and save you money.

C.X.L. as a permanent help on the farm means more

Write for your free copy today

Taxation of Inheritance

T

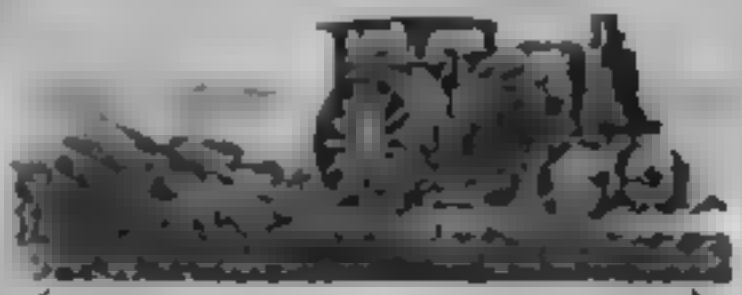
BEAVER TRACTOR

The Drive that Pulls

Power



Gould Shapley & Muir Co.



CANADIAN

AVERY KEROSENE TRACTOR

Power For Every Farm Need

CANADIAN AVERY CO. LTD.

Branches at
WINNIPEG, Man. and REGINA, Sask.

How Many Cans of Cream per Week

Would Pay Your Store Bill and Other Running Expenses, and Leave the Crop Clear of Debt?

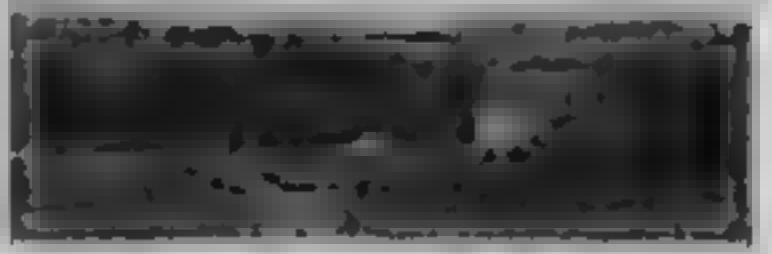
Figure It Out For Yourself

Last year we paid to thousands of Farmers an average of $10.07 for an 8-gallon can of cream. This year the average will go higher. How many of these would pay your expenses?

Hail storms and frost, and such things, do not affect the cream crop. It is a sure thing. That is why Dairy Farmers are universally the wealthiest.

If you are not already a Woodland patron, ship us your cream this year and get spot cash and a square deal.

WOODLAND DAIRY LTD



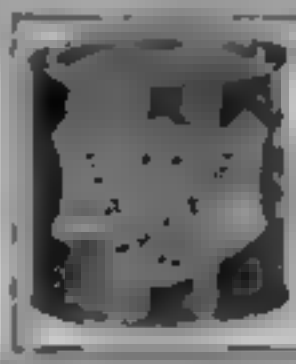
July 2, 1918

Women and the Franchise

Legislation in Force Governing Status on Federal and Provincial Elections—Women a Political Force—Army Vote

I

experienced cabinet hand will be a hall right in to create special conditions giving the votes to women in constituencies, where by-elections will be Then were no provisions in the Election Act for by-elections



WAGSTAFFE'S

Orange Marmalade

APRICOTS

The FRUIT that is unexcelled for Dessert or Canning

A delicious tree-ripened product shipped to you by express DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

PRICES

No. 1 Grade — $3.00 per 20 lb. Crate

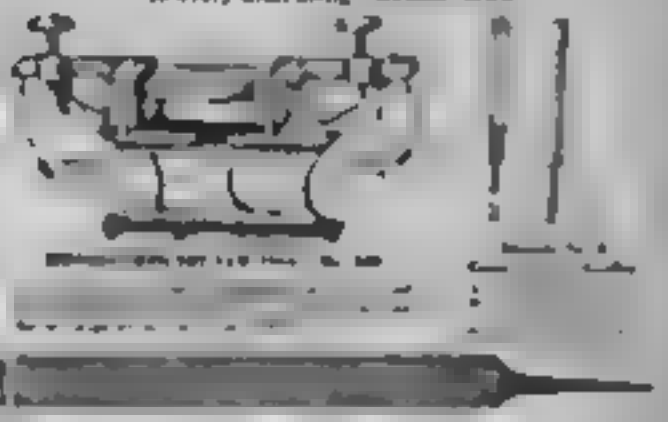
No. 2 Grade — $2.50 per 20 lb. Crate

PENTICTON CO-OPERATIVE GROWERS

PENTICTON B.C

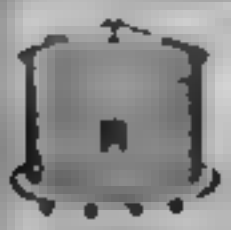
Indispensable to the Man with a Saw

Here are shown three articles made by the Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited, which are in [illegible] to every man using [illegible]



SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED,

[illegible] STREET AND ACORD AVENUE



PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATED GRANARIES

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Company Limited

P.O. Box 3095, W.O.S. 113 — WINNIPEG, MAN

Alberta Conventions

Province Solid for Political Action—Candidate Nominated in Battle River—Every Federal Constituency Now Organized

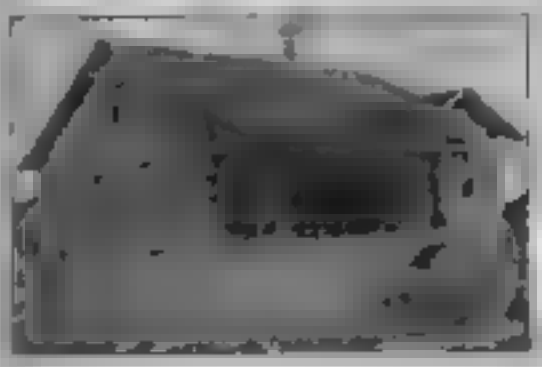
Strathcona

organizations were a
ganize" with which
began to die aiga'n

Saskatchewan Conventions

T

Constituency or Province Organized for Political Action



HOLLOW TILE

HOLLOW
BUILDING TILE

ALSO DRAIN TILE, SEWER PIPE, FLUE LINING, WALL COPING, VITRIFIED CLAY WELL CURBING, FACE AND COMMON PRESSED BRICK, manufactured by

Alberta Clay Products Co. Limited
MEDICINE HAT ALBERTA



Rosemount Farm Herefords



Herd Headers Ronald Fairfax 21511
Rosemark Ingleside 30th 14659

C. J. L. FIELD & SONS
MOOSOMIN SASKATCHEWAN

Manitoba Takes Action

First Political Convention Held in Brandon Riding—Organization Effected and Strong Committee Appointed

A

per
ery
ago

M. Aiken, of Brandon,
peting with a few brief
as followed by D. G. Mc-

plangates, any views on
grain growers' association
there and thus get represen
desirability of having the
all progressive thinkers in
was fully recognized but
tion decided that the prov

convention for this pur
full a day to see and to hear

International Twine Service --*and* Quality

You will remember that binder twine was scarce in 1942, with a big harvest waiting to be cut. Something had to be done in a hurry or Western Canadian farmers would lose their crops. Do you remember how that situation was met by this Company? Do you know that on our order 9½ car loads of twine were shipped by express to Western Canada? By [illegible] ability to get that much twine and have it shipped promptly we saved over half a billion sheaves of Canadian grain that otherwise probably never would have been harvested. That is International service.



That condition, in all probability, will never occur again. Our sixteen branch houses and three big transfer houses in Canada now carry stocks totalling close to ten million pounds of Deering and McCormick twine to meet this season's demands. But this, too, is service for such a tremendous stock involves a great outlay of money to buy raw material, the employment of an army of people, the building of great warehouses, and an efficient system of distribution—all necessary to the end that farmers may have a sufficient quantity of good twine when they need it.

But we do not ask you to buy Deering and McCormick twine simply because we have been or can be of service to you. The [illegible] reason why you should buy from us, and the only reason we want you to consider, is that Deering and McCormick twine is the most economical [illegible] though that is also open to argument. A thing that is cheap is not always economical. Cheap [illegible] who use it lose valuable time trying to adjust the binder to handle it and blame the binder for their trouble, when the brittle, short-fibred, irregular twine they are using is the cause of it.

Quality and uniformity are the two important factors in twine. Deering and McCormick twine have both quality and uniformity—the methods of manufacture and testing employed do not allow us to ship out unsatisfactory twine. Again, Deering and McCormick twine average above the guaranteed lengths. This point affects the cost of twine seriously. Suppose your "cheap" twine runs 50 feet short to the pound—as it is quite likely to do. On a 50-pound bale that means enough twine to tie 1,200 bundles of grain.

A Deering or McCormick label on your twine is positive assurance that you are getting the most economical twine it is possible to manufacture or buy today. The price you pay is the lowest at which such satisfactory twine can be purchased.



Here are our guaranteed lengths. Check them up for yourself and compare them with any other twine you can buy.--

Standard	[illegible] feet to the pound
Standard Manila	[illegible] feet to the pound
Manila	[illegible] feet to the pound
Superior Manila	[illegible] feet to the pound
Pure Manila	[illegible] feet to the pound

[illegible] McCormick to your local agent when you buy twine.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

West	Brandon, Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]	East	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Calgary, Alta.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Edmonton, Alta.	Regina, Sask.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]					

Brockton -- Shoes

When buying your next shoe specify Brockton.

Brockton shoes are made in last ... and style—with perfect workmanship and of the best material in Black and Chocolate—Calf vici kid or Crome sides—and in all shapes

The Solid Leather Goodyear Welt and perfect construction assures you long service. The neat-fitting and finished appearance—gives a satisfaction seldom enjoyed with a moderate priced boot ...

... the ... Brockton ... boot ... you ... will ... never ... but ... complete ... and ...

Kilgour Rimer Co. Ltd.

Sole Distributors

Winnipeg

EQUITY EQUITY

In the Farmer's Factory

... Putting in the same hours with the **Simson Kerosene Tractor** he could make 33 miles, cutting the sod it would require 72 horses to pull ...

... Our tractor requires the minimum of attention. It will last for years.

See it at Saskatoon and Regina Plows, and remember it is sold ...

AT THE SAME PRICE THE AMERICAN FARMER PAYS

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

... Farmers' ... Bldg.

... REGINA ... SASKATOON

Duties on British Goods

Why the Tariff Preference to Great Britain Should be Largely

J ...

The Preference Dominated

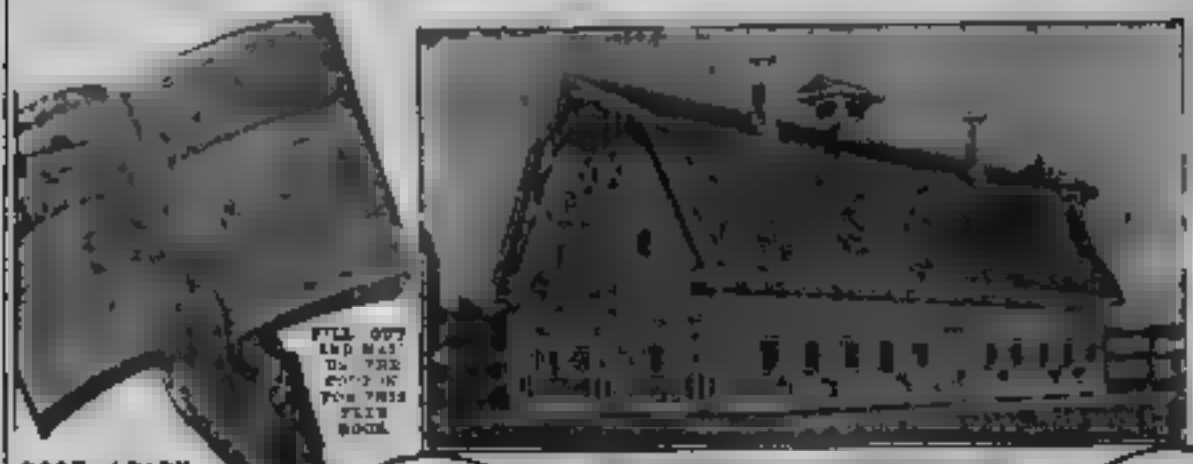
The Outlook for Great Britain



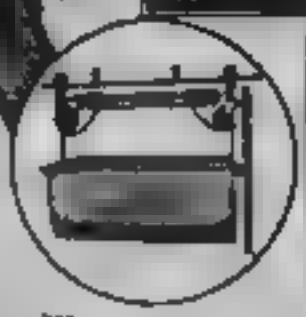
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Quality Service Value



BOOK of BARN PLANS FREE







Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited

Head Office and Factory Chimon St., Guelph, Ont.

Everything for the Barn. Made by us for a generation

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Good Luck Ranch

HEREFORDS OF QUALITY

Hugh Fairfax Perfection Fairfax

Prince Dare Paragon The Twelfth

Young Stock Always for Sale

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON

COALDALE ALBERTA

PURE-BRED SWINE FOR SALE

Tamworth and Berkshire Pigs from spring litters. Both sexes. A few sows bred and ready for service. Boars fit for service.

Animal Husbandry Department

University of Saskatchewan SASKATOON

Devine's Percherons

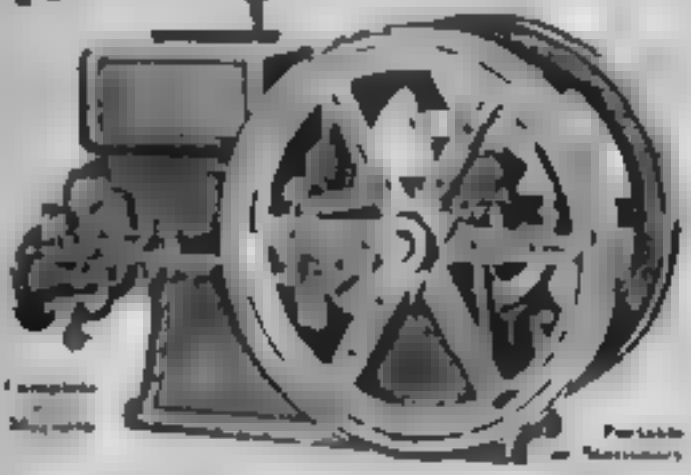


W. H. DEVINE

228 13th Avenue West CALGARY

The 'Hercules'

1½ H.P. "Baby Grand"



Pumping and Light Work Gasoline Engine

The Most Dependable and Powerful Little Engine Ever Built

This engine is particularly adapted to pumping water or operating light machinery such as cream separators, churns, washing machine, grindstone, etc. Or you can connect it to a line shaft and run two or three of these smaller machines at the same time.

Don't Buy a Light Weight, Small Bore or Short Stroke Engine

This engine is built up and contains the proper dimensions BORE AND STROKE for the power it develops. Many engines are rated high for a short run and some factory engines of this size

BORE 3½ inches STROKE 4 inches
SPEED 600 R P M WEIGHT 300 pounds

Note These Prices--Stationary or Portable

	71.50	72.75	73.50
	82.10	83.65	84.60

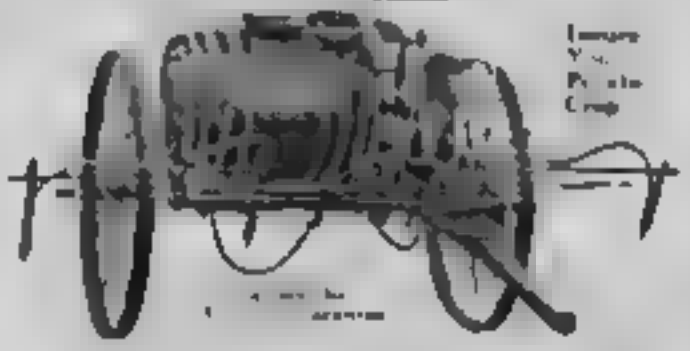
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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

A Little Bug will Get You Some Day



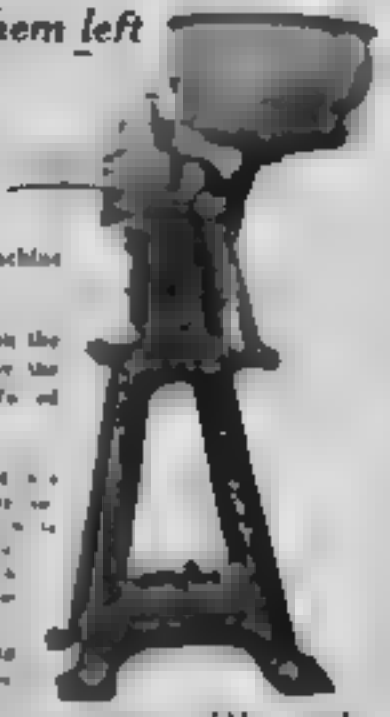
Spray Your Plants with a "Splittstoser" Sprayer

That's the way to insure your Potato Crop against Potato Bugs and Other Vermin.

	97.00	99.70	101.20

Just a few of them left

UPSALA Cream Separators



A High-grade Imported Machine of Swedish Manufacture

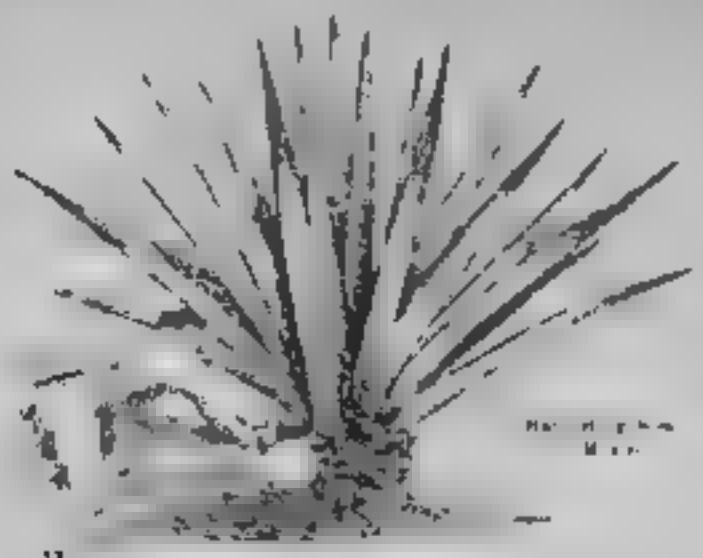
One of the finest machines on the market and is favored by the original feed guarantee of The old Grain Growers Limited

	50.80	51.40	52.00
	73.00	73.70	74.00
	7.00	7.30	7.40

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton



A Binder Twine Monopoly

THERE is a monopoly in the binder twine business.

The monopoly is in the supply of sisal, or henequen, one of the most important fibres used in the manufacture of twine.

Most of the world's supply of sisal comes from the province of Yucatan, in Mexico. The growers of that plant have developed a monopoly in the supply of fibre with the help of the government, and not one pound of the fibre can be marketed except through the monopoly.

Sisal is the most important thing grown in Yucatan, and the sisal monopoly is the biggest thing in the business and politics of the country. It even issues its own money. The government of the United States attacked its American offices in the courts as constituting a monopoly in restraint of trade, but without success. The Mexican name of the monopoly is *Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequin.* More briefly it is known as the Reguladora.

Last year the Reguladora negotiated direct with the United States Food Administration a price of 19¼ cents per pound, f.o.b. New York. This year they set their price at 15½ cents. The only check on the price they set is the fact that other fibres, principally Manila hemp, are used in making twine, and that substitutes such as flax can be used. Last year the demand for Manila for rope for vessels and for industrial use was so great that the Reguladora was able to force the price up to the highest ever known. In 1914, before the monopoly was efficiently organized, the price of sisal dropped as low as four cents a pound.

Like other monopolies, the Reguladora figures out what the traffic will bear and demands it.

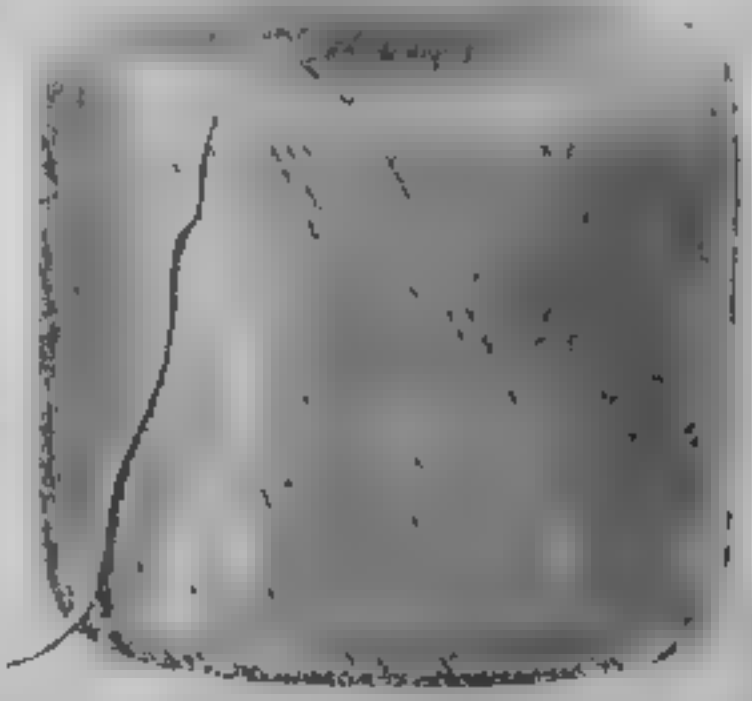
The manufacture of twine is not a monopoly. While a few big companies control most of the business, there are a number of independent [illegible]

There is No Monopoly in the Distribution of Twine in Western Canada

There will be none as long as the Organized Farmers are in business.

From the start the methods of the Farmers Company in distributing twine won the approval of the West by the lower cost which resulted. At the same time the Company has built up a reputation for its own brand so that "U.G.G." twine sells [illegible] unchanging in thickness and in strength from one end of the ball to the other.

The Farmers Company could never have reached its success in the binder twine business if its twine had not met the most important of all tests—it works well in the binder.



This is the Twelfth of a series of articles published by [illegible]

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Manufactured

LUMBER

The Happiest Homes

The best lumber to use in Canada is that grown and manufactured in Canada and there you are helping home industry and helping to provide positions for the returning boys. Your service to Canada demands you use Canadian manufactured lumber.

We are the largest lumber house in the West. Every enquiry given personal attention

SERVICE

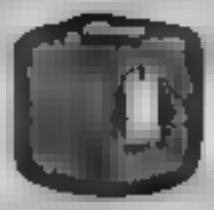
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Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber Lath Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

CUSHING BROS. LTD.

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BINDER TWINE

550 Feet Standard Manilla

This is Highest Grade Twine ... for High Quality ... more per pound

Write us for Special Prices on Car Lots or Smaller Quantities, F.O.B. your station. Quality counts.

BARB WIRE

... Two Strand 4 Point and Block

Lengths	... per Spool
	... per Spool
	... per Spool
	... per Spool

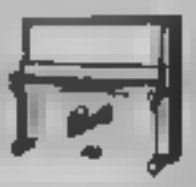
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Bell

Wherever the Sun Shines - You can hear its Sweet Ringing Tone

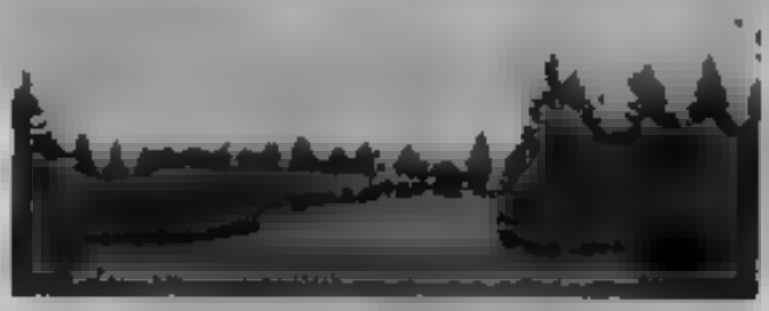


... Bells Pianos for Sale or ... Piano

A Splendid Stock to Select from Write for list

SASKATOON PIANO CO., LIMITED

... Saskatoon

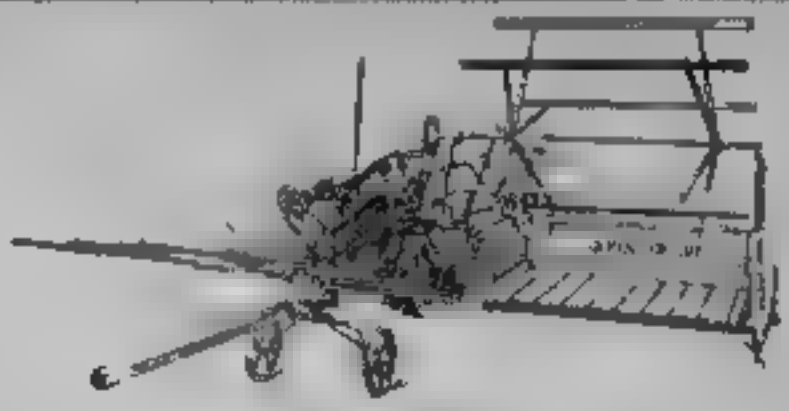


A ... in Saskatchewan ... Wheat ... Crop

... and the Profession

... Prairie ...

You have Worked Hard for Your Crop



Now, see that it is Harvested Properly!

The John Deere Binder Meets Every Emergency and Condition of any Harvest Field

The John Deere—the Better Binder—has a main frame that is rigid and strong. Platform is all-steel, riveted. Binder deck has 3 packers so as to make good bundles even in wet, tangled or irregular length grain. Extra well finished and hardened knotter. Outside reel support on all sizes. Extra heavy canvas is strengthened with concave slats. Large drive and grain wheels have wide tires and are equipped with roller bearings. All steel, quick-turn tongue truck relieves horses and aids greatly in cutting a full swath at every turn. In 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes. An excellent machine—built for many years of service. *See the John Deere Dealer.*

The John Deere Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

NEW ERA COMBINATION SHEAF LOADER

Time and Labor Saving

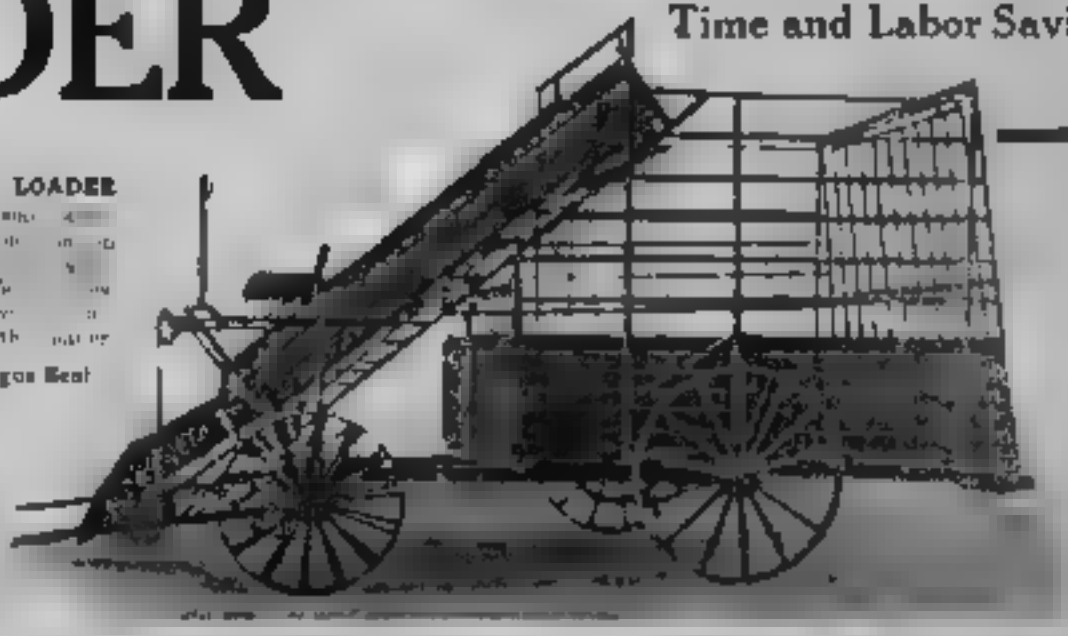
THE NEW ERA COMBINATION LOADER

[illegible] New Era [illegible]

Full Information and Price Catalogue Sent Free on Application

Also Manufacturers of STEWART SHEAF LOADER NEW ERA SEPARATOR and the NEW ERA ROTARY CULTIVATOR

Western Distributors for the famous Moline Tractors and Moline Plows



New Era combination loader showing right side standing at the front. This loader also made [illegible] and will supply owners up to and including 36 inch grinder separators

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Limited, Winnipeg

Branches at Moose Jaw Saskatoon, Calgary, and Union Transfer Co Fargo, N Dakota

Department of Agriculture for Alberta

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ovince is pre-eminent in livestock raising. It has
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risks of the single crop

has half the coal area of the Dominion and is develop
and ot rapid y. It has fish and timber besides

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SAVE YOUR CROPS WITH A WALLIS



Works Every Month in the Year

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CALGARY WINNIPEG SASKATOON

July 2, 1919

Taxation of Land Values

How It Would Affect the Farmer—By D. W. Buchanan





Dentists Give Six Reasons
Why They Recommend
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To Their Patients

Cleans the teeth thoroughly.

Polishes them to natural whiteness without harm.

Corrects an acid condition of the mouth.

Retards the growth of de

Delights by its delicious flavor a "medicine" taste does not necessarily

Leaves the mouth wholesome and the breath pure



The "GRAY" Turns Deep, Even Furrows



GRAY TRACTOR

Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Limited

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

AND

Registered Shropshire Sheep



Herd Bull Broadus Elcho 3rd 164865
Also Bred 6th of Dunnwood

See My Stock at the Big Fairs this Summer

G. N. Buffum - Bechard, Sask.

Tranby Shorthorns



Tranby Stock Farm

Charles G. Beechung DeWinton, Alta



A. E. & E. S. CLEMENS

SEDGEWICK ALTA

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37 Points for Aberdeen-Angus Sweepstakes



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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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ALBERTA ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

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Election Expenses Publicity

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Herd Bulls in use MARTIN FAIRFAX, by Perfection Fairfax, BRITISHER JR., by Britisher, imp. and BEAU DONALD 203.

The Females

in this herd are of exceptional individual merit, and of the very best blood lines. They are the heavy-boned, thick-meated kind, with lots of scale and quality, and are raised under nor-



MARTIN FAIRFAX ONE OF OUR HERD BULLS

We can sell you just now some Extra Good Young Bulls or Heifers or some really Choice Cows

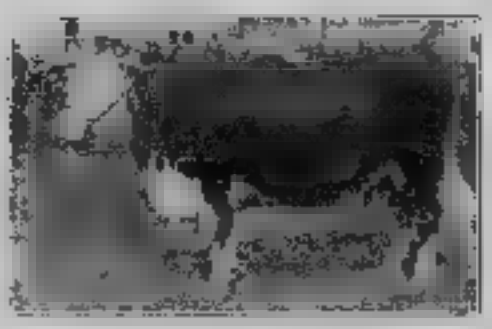
Write us your wants, and be sure to see our herd on the WESTERN FAIR CIRCUIT THIS

George E. Fuller,
Girvin, Sask.

W. H. Gibson, Manager,
Midnapore, Alta.

WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd





600 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Herd Sires — Gay Lad 16th cost $20,000 Gay Lad 40th cost $11,900 Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection

Such is the array of Sires now making their impress on the Willow Springs Herd. They meet all the requirements of the present day demand for thick fleshing early maturing cattle with scale bone and character. The calves from these sires this year are the best ever raised on this ranch.
My Females are bred and raised under natural conditions. They are healthy hardy matrons with the individuality, blood lines and pleasing conformation and character which go to make the efficiency of this breeding herd more pronounced than ever.
They are practical money-making Herefords. If you are in need of Herefords either bulls or females of any age write me



A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to visit my Ranch and inspect these great individuals

Ranch at Crossfield Alta
C & E line C P R

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Calgary Alberta

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Scotch Shorthorns

NO BULL CALVES FOR SALE AT PRESENT

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NORMAN HARRISON PRIDDIS, ALTA.

LYNDALE STOCK FARM
Shorthorns for Sale

quality. Write me for particulars or come

D. S. PAWSON
Phone R704 Lethbridge COALDALE, ALTA

The Shorthorn is the Breed for You

Join The Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

GLENALMOND SHORTHORNS

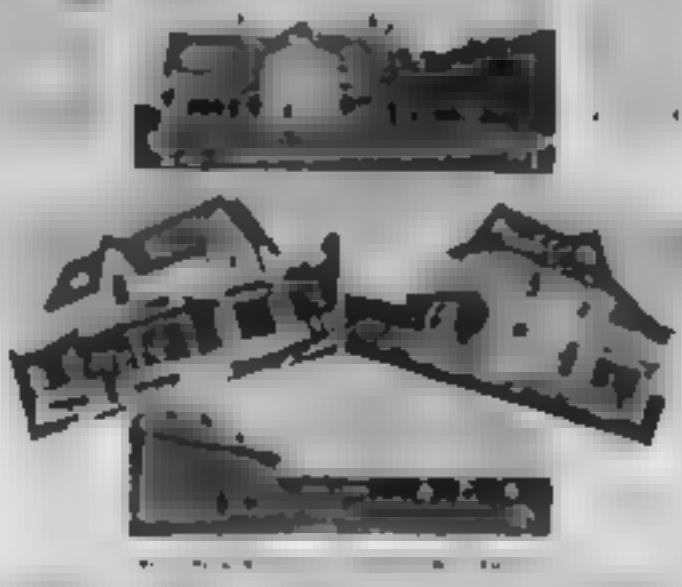


CHAS. F. LYALL Strome, Alta.

Electric Light on Farms

What Some Experienced Users Say About It

I



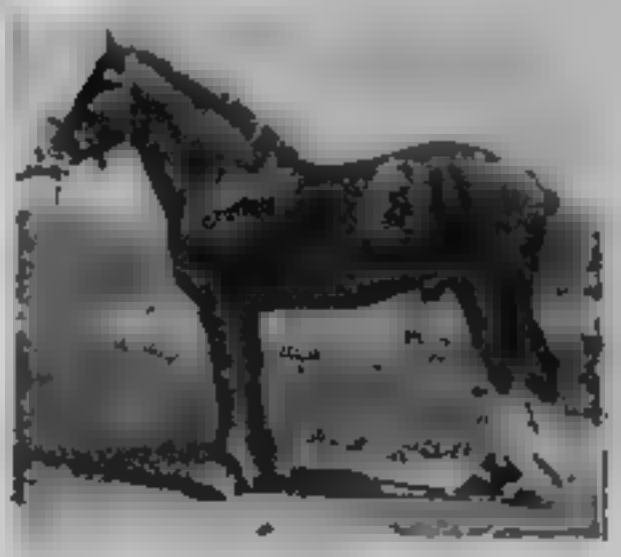
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The man who wants the best expression of draft horse type as reflected in a breed cannot ignore the unquestioned merits of the Clydesdale

Why We Breed Clydesdales:

1. Because They are uniformly Sound
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4. Because of their Weight in the Collar and Willingness to Work.
5. Because of their Uniform Conformation and Popular Colors.
6. Because it is Less Difficult to Match Them in Pairs than any other breed
7. Because Pairs will Always Command Higher Prices than if Sold Singly.
8. Because They Have Wearing Qualities Not Equalled by Any Other Breed of Drafters
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We have got all kinds and sizes under normal conditions and will [illegible] Conformation stock. Write us for Prices or come and see our stud.

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Baron of Arcola
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We can sell you Young Stallions and Home-Bred or Imported Mares,

which will get you the 1 800 to 2,000 pound Geldings, which excel on the farm, on the city streets, before light or heavy loads, and which in the show ring are invincible

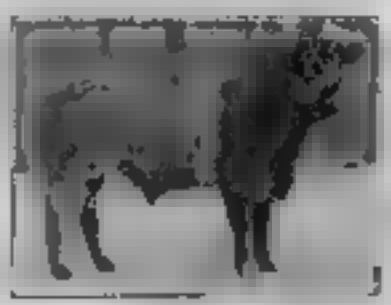
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P. A. TAYLOR, Manager

ARCOLA, Sask.

The Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine

Suffolk Sheep



Anoka Topsman



Lothian Betty

Shorthorn Herd [illegible] Anoka Topsman, [illegible] Lavender Baron [illegible] Hall Baron, [illegible] Lothian Betty [illegible] females are of the choicest breeding and quality from [illegible]

Berkshire Herd is headed by Brookwood Rival 4th, by Rival Champion's Best [illegible] Iowana Farms.

[illegible] for sale from our late herd boar, Iowana Royal 28th, now heading the University of Saskatchewan's Saskatoon herd. Those [illegible]

SEE OUR HERD OF BERKSHIRES ON THE WESTERN FAIR CIRCUIT THIS MONTH

We carry a good line of high-class Suffolk Sheep. Write us for further information regarding any of our herds.

The Wright Farms R. A. WRIGHT Manager **Drinkwater, Sask.**

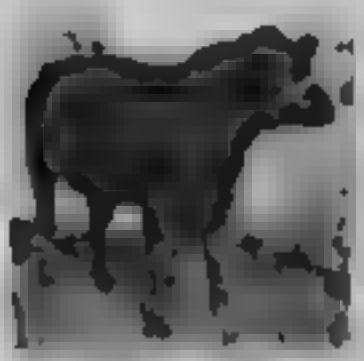


Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

BROWNE BROTHERS

NEUDORF, SASK

WILLOW PARK FARM



Aberdeen Angus Cattle

and

Clydesdale Horses

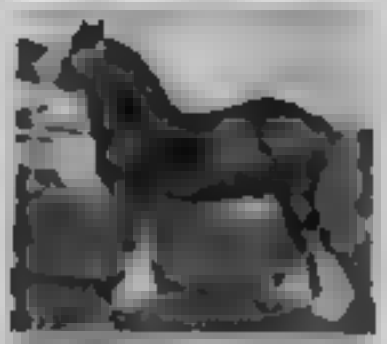


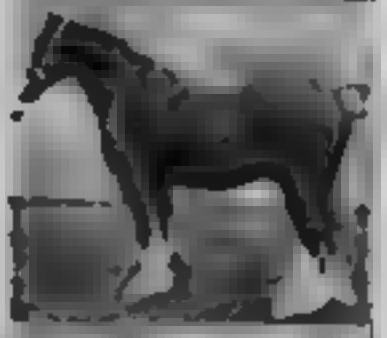
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Clydesdales and Aberdeen-Angus

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Gombault's

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

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Sheep and Horses For Sale

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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Kill-Em-Quick

The KILL-EM-QUICK



Herefords of Quality

THOS. BAIRD & SONS

RED WILLOW, - ALBERTA

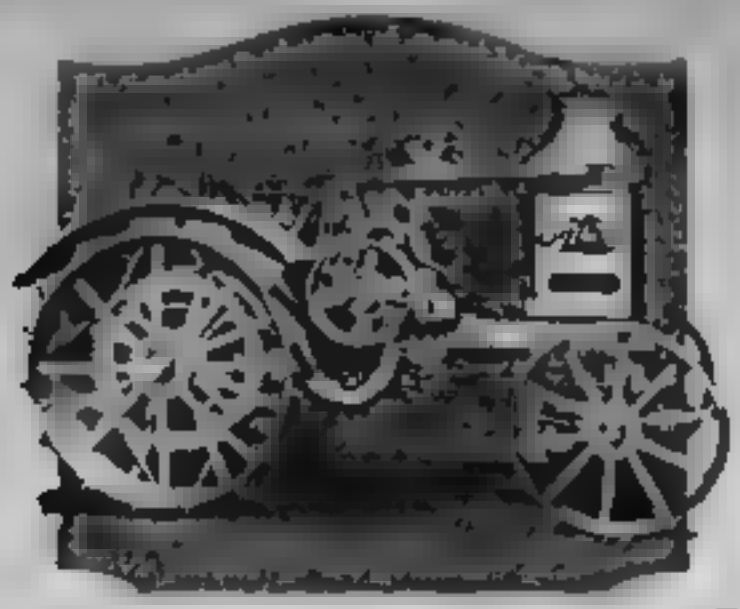
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Cheapest in Cost per Year of Service



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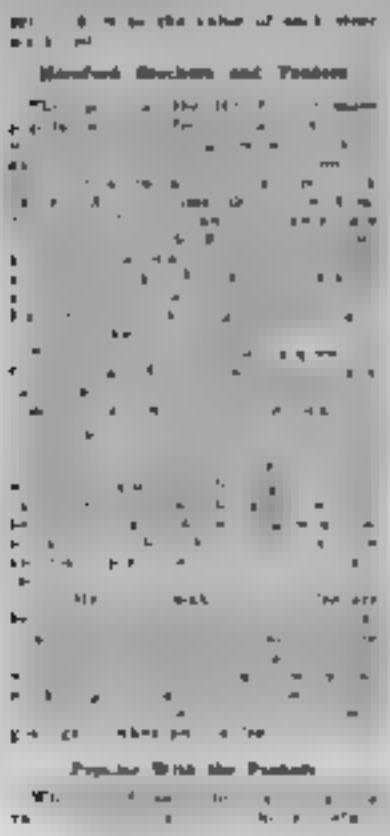


Let the B.L.K Cow Milker

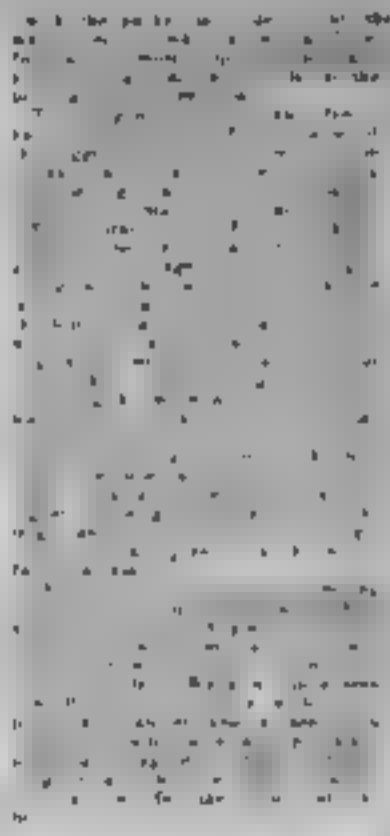
Alberta Dairy Supplies Limited, ... Edmonton, Alta.



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Some Views of the Big Winnipeg Strike



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Gypsum Wall Plasters, Hard Wall and Wood Fibre, are recognized as the only perfect lining materials for interior walls and ceilings; but in cases where they cannot conveniently be applied, it is advisable to use the only satisfactory substitute—

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IT'S FIREPROOF
DOES NOT BULGE OR BUCKLE

It is particularly suited to Western building requirements because —

It is absolutely Fire Proof
It is a [illegible] of Hard Wall and Board
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How Tires are Made—How Injuries are Usually Caused—Precautions

A

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE



We solicit enquiries from Farmers' Clubs for prices in car-lot quantities.

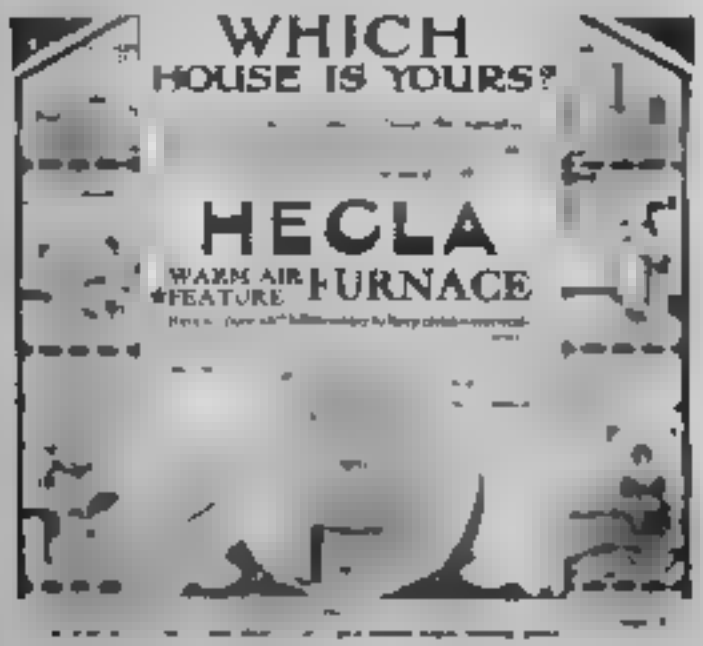
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Are you thirsty for something different—more satisfying? Millions of town people and farmers have learned the way of

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A case of two dozen bottles is the cleanest, most convenient method of meeting the unusual and every-day need for a natural and satisfactory beverage.

Demand the genuine by full name
Nicknames encourage substitution

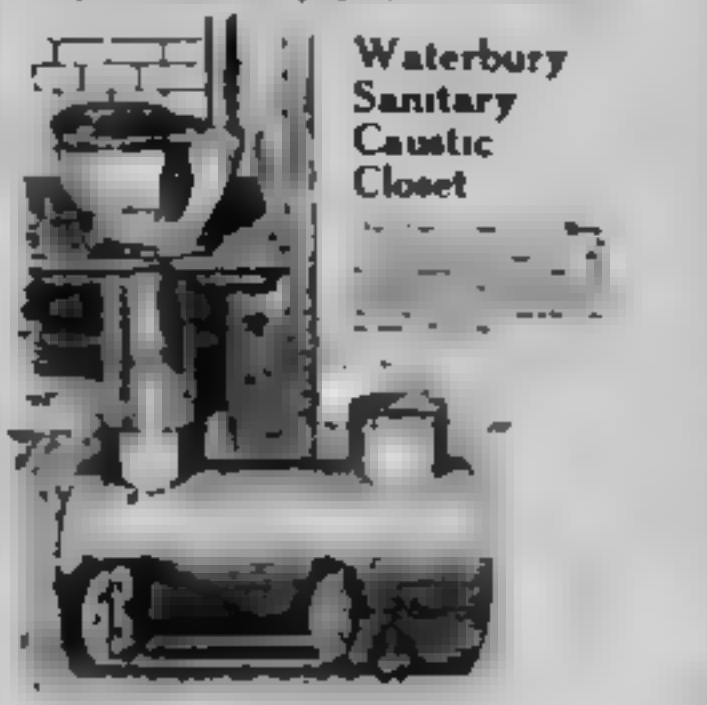
THE COCA-COLA CO
WINNIPEG

Buy a bottle or case





Waterbury Furnace



Waterbury Sanitary Caustic Closet



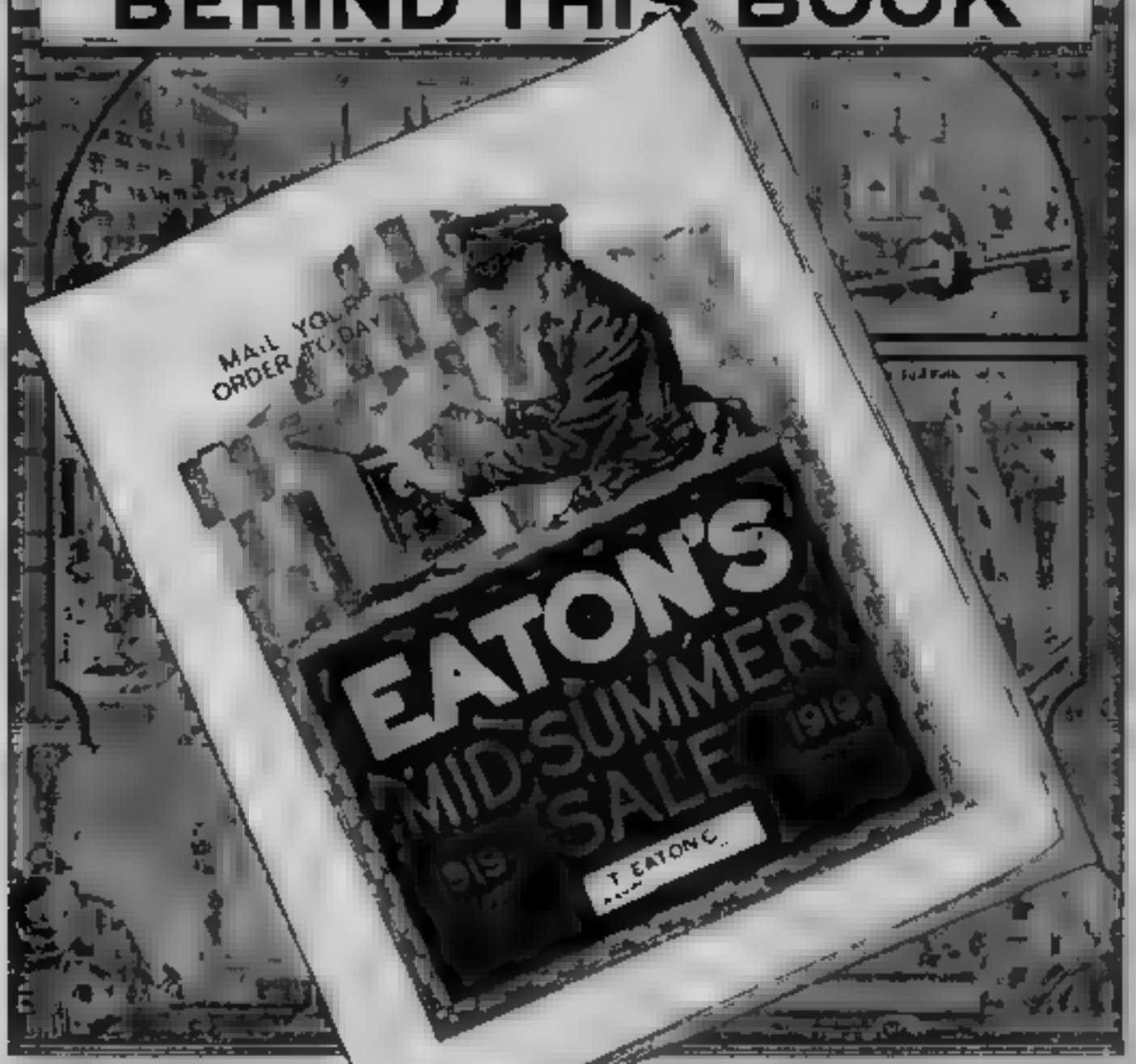
Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Three Books are Free



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THE ORGANIZATION BEHIND THIS BOOK



SEND FOR THIS BOOK TODAY

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THE MID-SUMMER BARGAIN BOOK

The organization behind this book is a loyal organization. It exists for the service of **EATON** and loyal to the interests of **EATON** customers. The proof of that loyalty is found in honest merchandise and second to the service rendered in filling all orders large and small with the same speed and accuracy.

If you have a ready need and a real regard for the **EATON MID-SUMMER SALE CATALOGUE** you will know its 68 pages of [illegible] with words and pictures about home furnishing goods, clothing and many needs of every member of your

If you have not received a copy of this book, a post card is sufficient to bring it to you by return mail. DO NOT DELAY. SEND FOR IT TODAY.

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T. EATON Co. LIMITED
WINNIPEG — CANADA

[illegible]

Starting Immediately, the

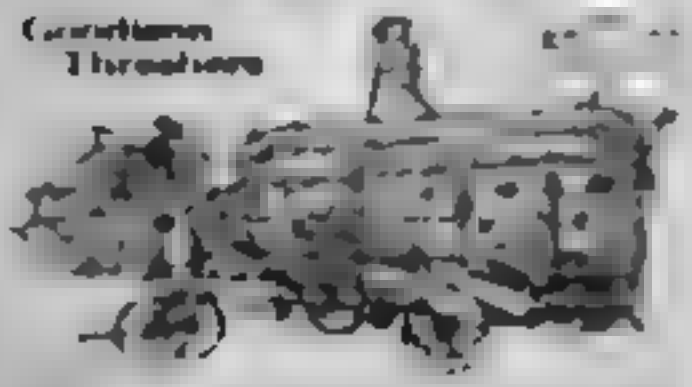
Happy Farmer Tractor

will be sold at the

AMERICAN FACTORY PRICE

$1150 $1250

Farm with a Happy Farmer for Profit
Operates at the Lowest Average Plowing Cost



Gasoline Engine & Tractor Co.

OATS and BARLEY for Sale

The R. Revell Grain Company Limited

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Publishers of Farming

T



Farmer-and-Labor Government

Continued from Page 20

The Farmer's Tariff B



Looking Backward at Port William and Port Arthur from a North-Bound Boat

What Happened at Ottawa

Other Reforms



A Study Spot in Stanley Park

Summer Advantages
of the
DE LAVAL



The superiority of the De Laval Cream Separator is more pronounced and is more appreciated during the summer months than at any other time of the year.

Farmers appreciate the De Laval during the hot summer months because of its large capacity and the fact that it is easy to turn and easy to clean.

With a De Laval the milk is taken care of in the shortest time and with the least effort. Both important in hot weather when a number of other things have to be done.

Quick handling of milk and cream in hot weather maintains the highest quality of both and often means the difference between profit and loss.

Over 340,000 De Lavals are in daily use the world over—more than all other makes combined. More than 50,000 local agents and dealers to serve the needs of De Laval users.

If you don't know the De Laval agent in your community, write to the nearest De Laval office.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY MACHINERY IN THE WORLD

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Brandon's Big
Provincial Exhibition
July 21st to 26th, 1919

Six Days of Education, Sight-Seeing and Pleasure

EVERY DAY OF THE SIX A BIG DAY

Unexcelled line-up of the best exhibits the world produces

Attractions: Sousa and his Band, Horse Races, Auto Races, Auto Polo, Platform Attractions
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$65,000 IN PRIZES, RACES AND ATTRACTIONS **$65,000**

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IT WILL be bigger and better than ever. IT'S THE PEOPLE'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY WEEK. COME and bring the whole family with you.

WM. DOWLING, President — W. J. SMALE, Secretary

The Cost of Building Bodies



[illegible]

bread about 9 per cent

[illegible] is one reason why oats dominate as food for growing children. They excel all other grains in this body-[illegible]

Figuring protein alone, this is what it costs at this writing in some necessary foods:—

Cost of Protein
Per Pound

[illegible]

Thus body building with Quaker Oats costs about half what it costs with bread and a fraction of the cost with meat.

What Energy Costs

[illegible]



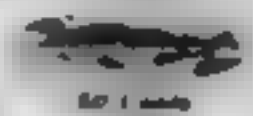
Cost of Energy
Per [illegible]

[illegible] Calories



57 Calories

[illegible]—should form [illegible]



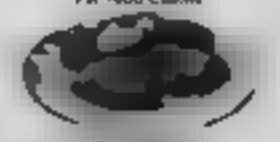
80 Calories



Quaker Oats

The Quaker Plate

78 Calories
Per 1000 Calories



[illegible] Calories

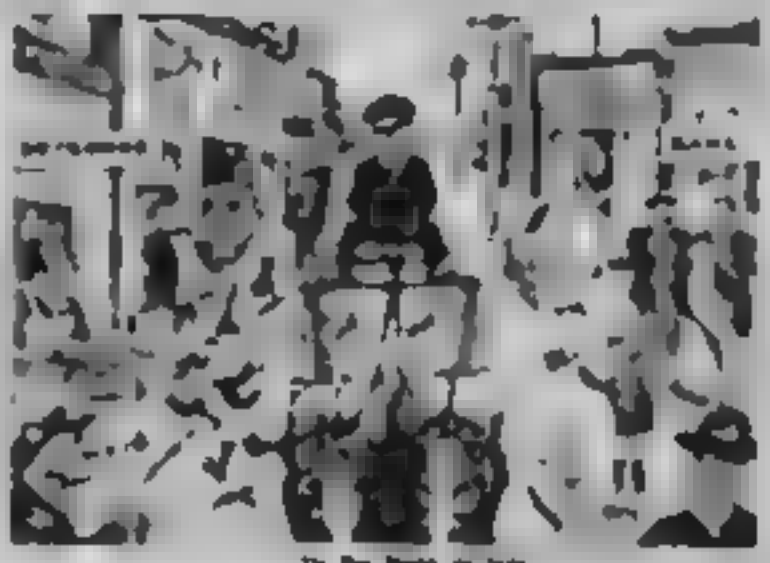
Two Sizes: 35c and 15c—Except in the Far West

Organized Farmers and Labor

Unity of Interest Between City Workers and Agriculturist Producers—By John Murdoch

T[illegible]

[illegible]



GET READY TO THRESH—NOW!

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE
TO EQUIP YOUR SEPARATOR
WITH THE



GARDEN CITY FEEDER

PUT IT ON BEFORE HARVEST
SAVE REPAIRING THE OLD FEEDER
MAKE YOUR SEPARATOR RUN LIKE NEW

No more littering under the feeder
No more clogged cylinders, clogged blowers, or burned belts
No more cussing the pitchers. Threshing will be a pleasure

Write today. All feeder orders subject to cancellation in case of crop failure

GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LTD., REGINA, SASK.

LISTER THRESHER

A thresher that for simplicity, [illegible] and ease of operation is unequalled. Built [illegible] ments of the Western farmer wit[illegible] ist the mach[illegible]



[illegible] erer because of their satisfactory operation. Look it over before you arrange to thresh this

Write for C[illegible]gue giving full description of this machine

R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Northern Star Ranch

[illegible]

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

[illegible]

FICTION vs. FACT

Have YOU been deceived and led to believe that Machinery 'Made in Canada" is higher ... than the imported article?

What Are The Facts?





Descriptive Circulars and Prices of our IMPERIAL LINE

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co. Ltd.

2408 Whyte Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Branch at Regina, Sask.

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FROM ... to the foundation ply **Maltese Cross Tires** are built through and through to stand the wear and tear of our good old Canadian roads



Four Famous Treads

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You can tell our Tires by the Maltese Cross Trade Mark on the Tread—"The Trade-Mark of Quality"

Gutta Percha & Rubber

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UNION MADE

G.W.G.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction in the wearing and in workmanship and quality and we obtain the satisfaction should the garment prove otherwise we supply another in its place or refund the purchase price.

Overalls

"Pull, You Can't Rip Them"



"They wear longer because they're made stronger"

Insist on getting

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Accept no substitute

The Great Western Garment Co.
Limited
Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—

at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

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OF CANADA

RAISE MORE HOGS

MONEY TO LOAN

VICTORY BONDS

5½%

All maturities bought and sold. Full particulars and quotations on request.

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Canada's National Industry

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Temperance Legislation in Canada

The Laws in the Provinces

The Dominion War Legislation

After the Armistice

What of the Future

Hail Insurance

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SECURE **Protection**

in first-class companies than in others. You cannot afford to be without a policy in one of the following Companies —

The Excess Insurance Co. Ltd., of London, England

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We are the pioneer Hail Insurance firm in Canada. There is a local agent in your town. See him or write

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Lord St. Leonards

... has come to be a rule that a man who does not appoint a trust company executor by will ... but thinks he can make some friend ... his will, making ...

National Trust Company

Limited

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ALLAN S. BOND, Assistant Manager — D. R. COOPER, Manager

Farmers of Southern Saskatchewan--

We are looking for good Agents in unrepresented districts. We insure farm properties only.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

... President — ... — ... Secretary-Treasurer

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

The Manager

C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

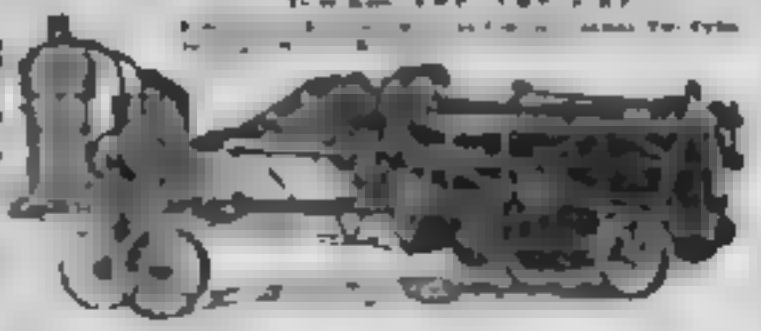
CUSHMAN

A Complete Line of Stationary Farm Supplies

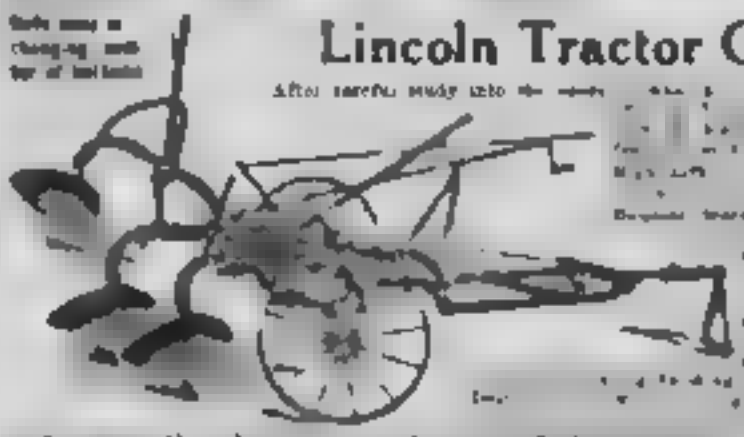
Growing in Favor Year after Year

LIGHT WEIGHT

Combination Threshers



Lincoln Tractor Gang Plows



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Lincoln 24-46 Separator

The Perfect Thresher for use with Small Tractor



Ask for Full Particulars of our Improved 1919 Model

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Builders of the Famous Light-Weight Cushman Farm Engines

Dept. D Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG

When you are at Calgary Summer Fair this year

you see our

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

LAYZELL AND PARR

ALBERTA STOCK FARM CALGARY, ALBERTA

Ability to Move Maximum Loads

G. & W. GREEN

State Ownership of Utilities

Shorthorn Cattle
—the Farmer's Breed



Winners in Steers of Any Class, International Exhibition, Chicago, 1914
Each one was sired by a Shorthorn bull

SHORTHORN steers have broken high price records on the open market in Canada and the United States.

In an experiment at the Kansas Experimental Station steers sired by Shorthorn bulls were the only ones which showed a profit

It has been the proven and profitable for the big beef and dairy cows which [illegible]

the Shorthorn milks above the best of the breed used in the dairy

Size and prolificacy bring quick returns and ease of labor

Shorthorns are a hardy breed. Be sure of your foundation stock by using pure bred Shorthorn bulls

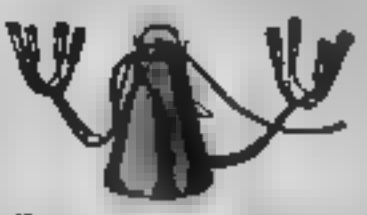
WRITE FOR BOOKLET, MAILED FREE

[illegible] free publication [illegible]
[illegible] of our [illegible] of [illegible]

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN, President
Brooklin, Ontario

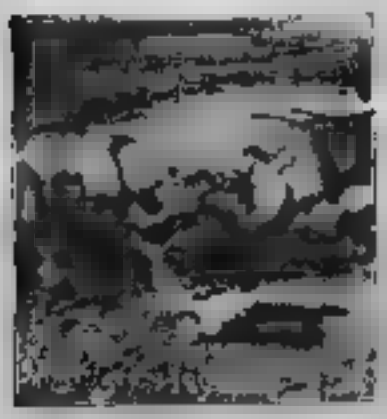
C. E. DAY, [illegible]
Guelph, Ontario



We've got the boys out of the trenches. Don't you think it's time Dairy cows were given a chance? Milk cheaper as modern and efficient as the War Machine. Simply they're busy saving

EMPIRE Milking Machines win the respect of every dairyman by reason of their simplicity, the ease they save the milk, by their cleanliness and their freedom from trouble. They will help to keep our boys on the farm. Nothing will help a dairy herd more. Send for the Empire catalog.

The Empire Cream Separator Company
of Canada, Limited
[illegible]
ROSS AVENUE, [illegible]
[illegible]
780 Princess Street, Winnipeg



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Livestock Auctioneer
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Auction Sales Conducted Anywhere

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[illegible]
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See Their Uniform Mileage Through Your Meter's Eye

That Long-Distance Service Every Mother Gives

We pay our respects to the meter car's meter—it is proving that, tire after tire, Miller casings under like conditions, wear alike. That, tire after tire, they are long-distance runners. That, tire after tire, they are built to a ...ampionship standard.

Of course this requires the choicest rubber and fabric ...

Why trust to luck in buying tires when Miller eliminates mileage risk? Go to the Miller dealer, or write us for ...

The Miller Tire Co. Ltd.

Miller Tires

A. STANLEY JONES

NORTH BATTLEFORD

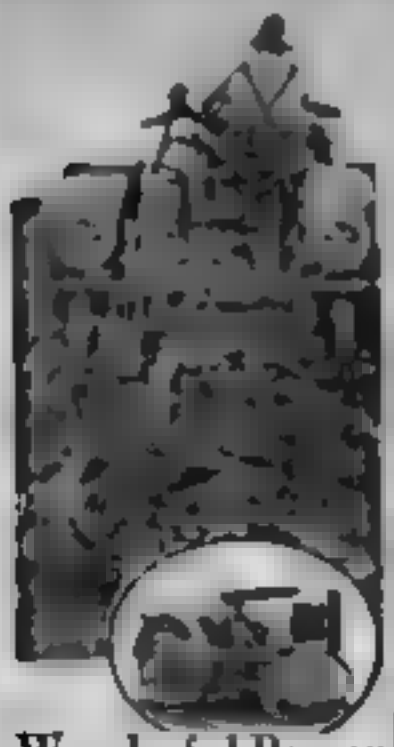
HAVE YOU EVER

...e your own threshing with a ...

$1121.00



...



Wonderful Power
Built Into a Light Tractor

T

The Farmers' Political Platform

n The reform of the Federal
it An immediate check in

My Wife Objects



T

A wife restrains by shrinks from asking her

Have you made will?" or "have you insured your life?" Yet it is a primary d

are a quarter of a million such in Can

protected

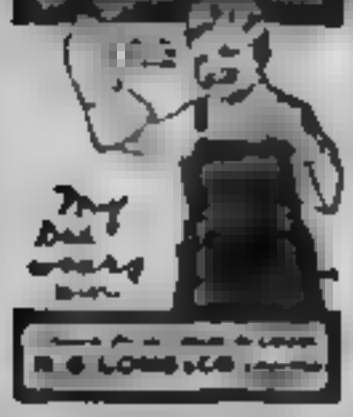
The Mutual Life

Waterloo, Ontario

Allwork
Kerosene Tractor

Straw is Money

BOB LONG
OVERALLS





NISCO

One Man Harvests 40 Acres a Day with this Outfit



MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

Harvesting is quickly over

Wallace Overland Ltd West Toronto

Let Your Family Be Comfortable and Happy

PEASE
HEATING
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Pianos

MUSIC FREE

Canned Fruit—Guaranteed

The Shoe That Lasts



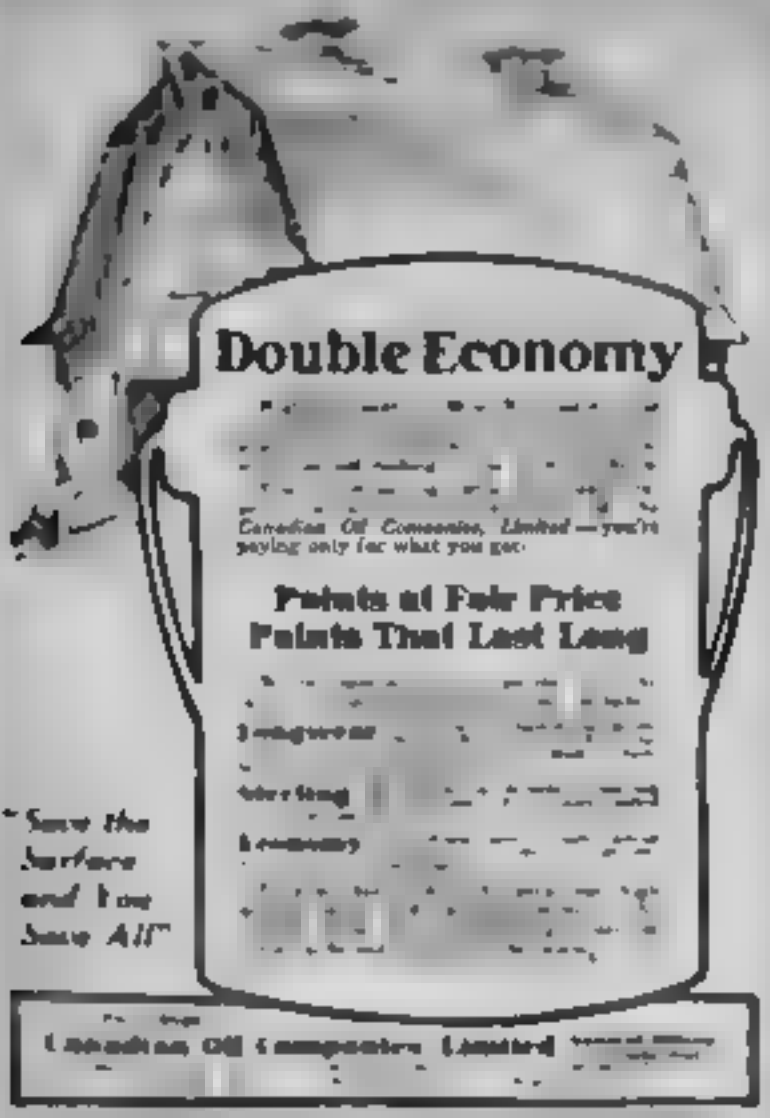
FLEET FOOT

FOR THE CHILDREN



Stephens

PAINT



Spoiled Cakes Cost Money

Flour, eggs, milk, butter and sugar are high in price. A spoiled cake or batch of biscuits costs money

To make sure of baking success use pure strong, *double-acting*

EGG-O Baking Powder

making a light cake doubly certain

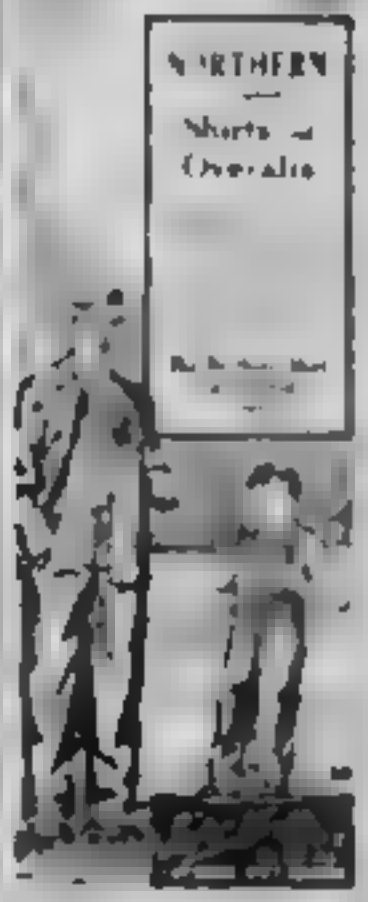
You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder

Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada





EVEN TO THE KID



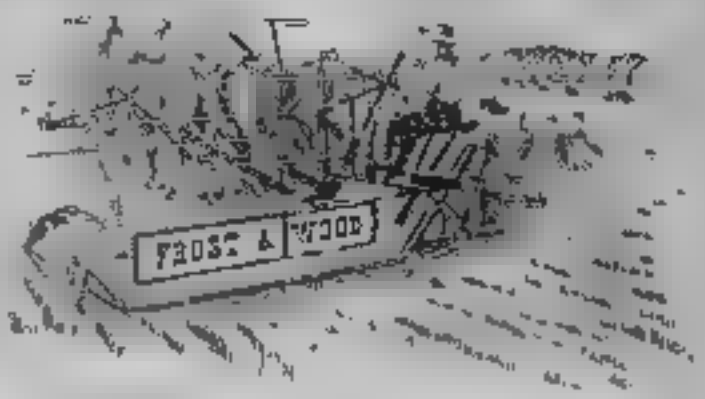
The Tariff in the Open

Women and Special Privilege

Get a New Binder This Year

It will be a real economy

In these times of good prices for farm crops you should equip yourself with a Frost & Wood Binder to make sure of getting the utmost possible percentage of your crop



It will be your best asset when most capable [illegible] for many years to come

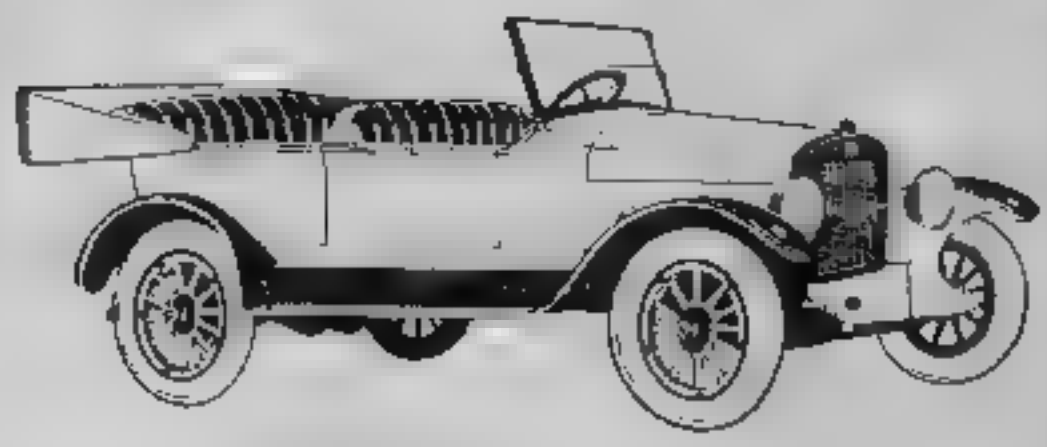
The easy working FROST & WOOD

[illegible]

Write for illustrated Folder 19-15

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON



Whatever pleases you most in a Car you'll find in this

Briscoe

[illegible]

Special Touring $1 350. Standard Touring $1,225

F.O.B. Brockville. Prices Subject to War Tax.

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Head Office TORONTO Factory BROCKVILLE

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Western Canada Distribution for the Briscoe Car

[illegible]

YOU Can Play Without Any Practice!

[illegible]

and the latest popular music is instantly available to you if you own a

MASON & RISCH

PLAYER-PIANO



Let us tell you more about this wonderful

You can buy from us on easy terms and at prices from

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[illegible]



The Little Stranger

[illegible]

COMPLETELY CLOTHED

$12.00

MRS. SCOTT

[illegible]

THE CHEESE FOR WELL-DRESSED

[illegible]

Hop Malt Beef Extract

[illegible]

Watson's UNDERWEAR

who appreciate style, fit and finish in their underwear, invariably

run in all styles, sizes and fabrics



The Deeper Life

The Canadian People Tried By Fire

By Rev S. G. Bland, D.D.

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Just like getting a check

-30 cents of each dollar saved!

DASSLER

Shock Absorber

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10 DAY TRIAL OFFER

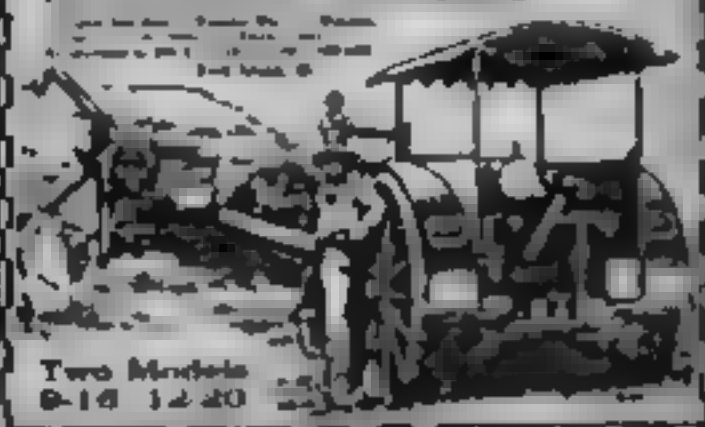
Heider

11 Years Actual Field Work

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tractor work Heider principles have been tested by time and found to be absolutely correct

15 to 30% Power Puts Heider Patented Features Here



Two Models
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MAKES HEALTHY HAPPY CHILDREN



"SQUIRREL" BRAND PEANUT BUTTER



Holeproof Hosiery

Hose You'll Take Pride In

THE ... elegance and the grace of Holeproof Hosiery ... equalled wearing quality is a settled fact. Men and women who know the difference ... Holeproof ...

Delicious Cooling Drinks

D





and boil with the water until a smooth sirup thickness of th ould be sumor and boil un

Fruit Beverages

hill. The amount of sugar used depends on the sweetness of the canned fruit juices used

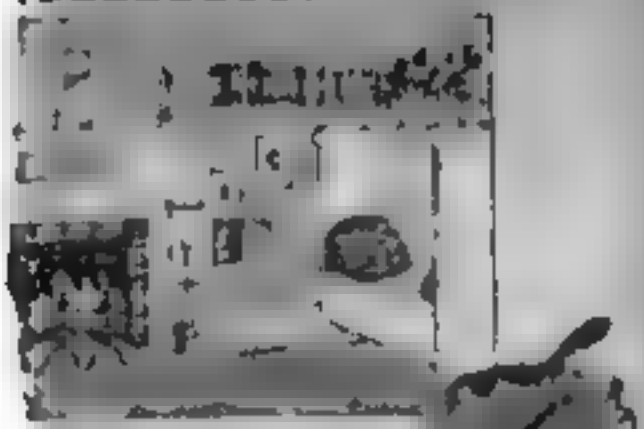
Canned Fruits

the Cooking Book.

Free Cook Books

Young Canada Club


PURITY FLOUR



INDURO
ENAMEL
BEAUTIFUL WOODWORK

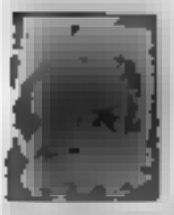
BROTHERS Limited

Full weight of tea in every package.

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

Sold only in sealed packages

PARK HEREFORDS



Special Offering of Young Bulls

PMAN HAYFIELD, MAN.

"JOINTINE"



July 2, 1919

Looking Into Cost of Living

How a Committee at Ottawa did some Good Work and then allotted Politics to be played.—From The Guide Correspondent.

()



FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Seven Cents Per Word Per Week

Mr Oswald de Kiel; teacher, Victoria Trail S.D. Hospitality Paper supplied Purchaser pays freight. The above was shipped to the Bible Society in Maple Creek Sask. Write the Bible Society 154 Alexander Ave Winnipeg. 27-

H-M MODEL THRASHER AND ELEVATOR
Oliver Plows, bought 1917 Cost $240. J. J
Peak, Morden, Man 25-1

TWO MONTHS OLD

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through The Guide

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—GOOD TIMOTHY SEED, 10c per pound. Cash with order. Postage delivery. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 18-4

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE, $2.50 bushel; bags included. Harvey Pratt, Tugaske, Sask. 21-4

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WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 20-9

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FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS AT 12c; 1,000 in car. H. Rostrick, Arborg, Man. 20-4

European Market for Poultry

A French poultry expert, according to advices received by the Canadian Trade Commission, states that there is an urgent need in France for 3,000,000 breeding hens at present. It is estimated that egg and poultry production there in the last four years has decreased 50 per cent. Over 4,000 hens have been given by British traders to help the restoration work in northern France.

Conditions in Poland are said to be such that hundreds of thousands of fowls are wanted, and British experts are advocating that the newer breeds be at once introduced into the devastated areas.

Canadian exports of eggs in 1913 roundly totalled 4,000,000 dozen, one-half the quantity exported 14 years ago. Great Britain alone before the war imported 120,000,000 dozen annually.

The present emergency demand in Europe should be regarded as the stepping stone to permanent trade. The field in the poultry trade will be ample for years to come.

Davidson Sells Shorthorn Herd

George Davidson, of Stettler, informs us that he has sold his entire herd of Shorthorns to Norman Harrison, Priddis, Alta. The herd consists of about 40 head, including two bulls.

Moving to Winnipeg

Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited, is returning to Winnipeg as soon as parliament closes in July, to resume duties as head of the big farmers' company. Mr. Crerar has been minister of agriculture in the Dominion government since October, 1917, but resigned in June because he was not in accord with the tariff proposals of the government.

C. Rice-Jones, of Calgary, first vice-president and general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, is moving to Winnipeg to make it his permanent headquarters this month also. The business of the company has grown so large that both of the chief executives are required in Winnipeg, where they can be more closely in touch with the different departments of the company. On June 19, before leaving Calgary, the staff of the Calgary office presented a farewell address to Mr. Rice-Jones, and gave him a handsome club bag, and presented Mrs. Rice-Jones with a pair of silver flower baskets.

Our Ottawa Letter

Last Days Show Usual Rush to Complete Business—Amendment to Grain Act Considered—Crerar Answers Questions as to Grain Growers' Elevators—By The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 29.—Parliament is a mad rush in the direction of prorogation day. The hope of the members is that the last day of the session will come before the end of next week. The work to be done is still heavy, but following the usual practice it will be done hurriedly. A number of bills now on the order paper will be thrown overboard, the tendency to do this being increased by the practical certainty that there will be a fall session of the house.

There is no danger of a crisis developing over a federal election act because of the definite announcement made by Sir Robert Borden, yesterday, that this bill will go over until next session. In its stead there will be a temporary measure making provision for the holding of the bye-elections in order to fill the several vacancies in the commons. It was reported last week that there was a proposal on foot to divide the vacant seats between the government and the opposition, in fifty-fifty basis. If there were any negotiations looking to this end, they have fallen through and their failure was probably due to the realization of the fact that the question of whether or not there will be a contest at bye-election, cannot be settled by the two old line political parties.

Legislation going through the house during the closing weeks of the session is so heavy that it is impossible to deal with a few of the more important bills that have been under consideration. As a matter of fact the proceedings before the special committee of the commons, dealing with the cost of living, has excited more interest around the capital than what the house has been doing.

To Increase Military Forces

There have been a couple of warm discussions over the bill to increase the permanent military forces of the Dominion from 5,000 to 10,000 men. Opponents of the bill, in addition to the majority of the regular opposition, included Hon. T. A. Crerar and Dr. Michael Clark, both of whom were inclined to the view that the present was not the proper time to increase the military forces of the country.

A motion by J. A. Robb, to strike out the clause of the bill authorizing the doubling of forces, was defeated on a division of 63 to 29.

The week saw the culmination of the labors of the special committee of the house which has been inquiring into the matter of soldiers' pensions. The committee made a report recommending temporary assistance for returned men both by way of bonus to cover the increased cost of living and general increases. The bonuses will be temporary and run from 15 to 20 per cent. The committee also framed a bill based upon the report which received the general support of the house, which is always disposed to treat kindly legitimate efforts to assist disabled or partially disabled fighting men or the dependents of those who gave their lives in the great war.

The Question of Overages

A feature of the discussion of the bill to amend the Grain Act, which amongst other things makes provision for the establishment of a grain appeal board, has been an attack by H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, with the support of a number of eastern members, including W. B. Morphy, North Perth, on the operation of elevators in the West. Mr. Stevens succeeded in creating the impression both in the house and before the committee on the cost of living, where he also brought up the subject that his special purpose was to put the operations of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in a bad light, and to do damage to the reputation of Hon. T. A. Crerar. He produced a great many figures in proof of his contention that the farmers of the West have been robbed of millions of money out of the elevator overages, and endeavored to make the house believe that the elevators operated by the grain growers' were the worst offenders in this respect. The Stevens' campaign against the former minister has created more amusement than concern around the house, because nobody at Ottawa seems to be for a moment persuaded that the operations carried on by the farmers' organizations in the West are to be classed with the profiteering operations of certain companies in the East, as shown up by the cost of living committee. Western members are naturally not pleased with the efforts of Stevens, and a number of the old line conservatives of the house to discredit the western grain growers' and their co-operative efforts.

One of the best speeches in explanation of what the organized farmers are doing was made by Dr. Michael Clark, who said in part—

"I want in the first place to clear up this thing as far as I can as I regard the Grain Growers' Company. That company, as I understand it, is simply a co-operative company by which the grain growers employ members of their own body in order to get the profits, whatever they are, for themselves. Well, the principle of co-operation has nothing wrong in it, and as far as profits from overages or anything else is concerned, so long as they go back to the farmers I do not think there will be any kick on their part.

One of the misfortunes that might easily arise from the citation of figures running into the millions, would be the use in connection with those figures of the very strong language which my hon. friend from Vancouver (Mr. Stevens), has employed. One of the misfortunes that might easily arise, and that I am not at all sure is not meant to be caused to arise, is the impression that individual grain growers are becoming millionaires [illegible] Now is the grain grower there are 33,000 shareholders told by my hon. friend from (Mr. Crerar), in reply to a oral question from the hon. n South Oxford (Mr. Sutherl that company with 35,000 sh has a paid-up capital of $2,5 a reserve of $1,500,000. If w the figures 35,000 into $1,500 each of these grain growers capitalist at the present m reserve or in paid up capit magnificent extent of rather I think neither the committee country would think that th growers are vastly criminal in in possession of that sum of m each, in paid capital and rese three times of profiteering."

Hon. T. A. Crerar Explains Pro Company

Speaking earlier in the [illegible] Crerar said:—

"The shareholders of companies do not look on they make as profits at all the savings they have made in by the fact that the shareho banded together in a company their own business, and the consequently, are not made p public in the sense ordinarily stood. Therefore, to give the sion as I am afraid the house the impression, that this was ing concern in the front profiteers in Canada, is decid to the grain growers Canada. We are simply a concern doing our own attempting to do it at co ever savings or profits m handling of the business the shareholders. As I hav committee the average valu held by a shareholder is un

An effort by J. H. Make the duty of plows cut by a and-a-half per cent., and pla same level (15 per cent) a duties on other agricultural i was defeated in committee discussion on budget resolu

As votes are not record mittee it is not possible to but it can be stated general received the support of the and all the western members ported the McMaster amendm happened to be in the house standing vote was taken. Mr Dr. M. Clark and other wes bers urged that as the plow the most essential items i it should not be discrimina But Sir Thomas White was if the duty on plows was l to 15 per cent. the plow f close down.

Canadian Bacon in

C. Barrod, Starlight [illegible] writes: "Long weight hogs a drug in the British market, t account of the packers curing tasteless and leaving too much in the fall, the fellisher will ca cure it mildly with salt and a l pepre and sugar. He then ha the salt off, washes the pork and dr rubbing a little flour over it, puts it in a cotton bag. His ba will keep 12 months or more. a premium price for it, since exceeds the supply. Are c packers adapting themselves tastes in the matter of the la

L. O. Barr, for Swift Canad Winnipeg, replies:

"The heaviest Wiltshire sid English market will take g price for select hogs are th equivalent to live hogs a pounds.

"Any meat which is is stripped of a special it suitable for the Engl heavy side meat, is shipp given a mild cure, but large discount under th The cuts which can be sh are limited, and the quan lard will take are also matter of fact, the Brit Food, during the latter pa 1918, positively refused t this heavy side meat.

"As to our cure, the ha which we sell largely goes to tracters, north mainly trade similar buyers who want t cured so that it will stand a extreme variations of tempera

"Our lighter weight cuts, suitable for the smaller co naturally, given a mild cure. they will go into a more sa suggested.

"We have a good many c given to pork, depending ent to which we are shipping, that this party has been h the hard cured U. S. meat pare for long keeping."

Farmers Not to Unite with Old Political Parties

Penelon Falls, Ont., June 27.—"The Grain Growers of the west and the United Farmers of Ontario, form the nucleus of a new party which is going to sweep the two other parties into a single organization, which they really are, and a new party that will stand for wisdom, justice and honesty in public affairs; a party untainted by campaign funds contributed by selfish interests, and that will cleanse the whole public life of Canada. Individual adhesion by men of like visions in cities and towns we shall welcome, but no amalgamation with or endorsation by either of the old party organizations will be accepted. We intend to hoe our own row and keep it clean ourselves."

This declaration, received with applause, was made by E. C. Drury, a former liberal candidate against Col. Currie, in North Simcoe, and was delivered at a meeting of a branch of the United Farmers of Ontario, having Penelon Falls for its centre.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of Two-year-old and Yearling Bulls; big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well-known imported bull "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Bobbie Burns "Collynie Sweepstakes."

Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ramage," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high-quality dams. These of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Grinfred Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS — MACGREGOR, Man.

The Farmers' Market

...ce of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, June 27, 1919.
...rice levels have been well maintained, especially in the new crop months, ...s representing the old crop, have eased off a little owing to lack of cash ...The daily markets are very dull. Reports on growing crops indicate generally ...conditions, but considerable areas are suffering from prolonged hot and ...er.

...—There has been a gradual decline in both new and old crop prices. The ...ket has eased off on account of the high prices and the scarcity of present ...which makes it difficult to secure shipping quantities.

...New high records have been made in prices, the most remarkable being the ...ne quantity of cash flax at five dollars per bushel. New crop prices are now ...3.50 and have traded well over that mark.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	March					Week ago	Year ago	
	24	25	26	27	28			
	77½	79½	78	78½	76½	77	77½	80½
	74½	76½	74½	76½	73	73¼	73½	
	129½	126½	127½	126½	125½	125	129	..
	117½	115	113½	119½	114½	113½	116	..
	473½	473	480	482	482	486	475	378
	430	434½	447	453	451	465	430	363

TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

...d grain in inspector terminal elevators ...ing June 27th, was as follows—

	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
...heat	1,012	38,702	311,724
...ts	21,035	23,141	279,939
...arley	1,879	9,154	10,085
...ax	237	109	4,471
...ye	...	...	1,763
...heat	18,439	10,358	241,957
...ts	12,060	20,304	535,112
...arley	...	1,670	61,220
...ye	...	...	1,350

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, June 20.

...heat quiet and market 1 ...nts lower. No. 3 yellow ...4 to $1.63; No. 3 white and ...$1.63 to $1.64.

...arket steady with fair de... 3 whites. July price to 1 cent ...r July to 4 cent over. No. 3 ...d at 65½ cents; No. 4 white oats ...o 65¼ cents.

...eady at July price to 1 cent ...No. 3; demand fair; No. 2 rye ...$1.47½.

...—Demand good; market up 1 ...closing advances later except for ...of top grades. Prices closed ...$1.67.

...D—Steady at 6 cents to 8 ...Duluth July for No. 1 spot and ...3 cents over to arrive. No. 1 ...at $4.33½ to $4.35½, on spot ...to $4.33½ to arrive.

Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

...Grain Growers Limited, Livestock ...t, Union Stock Yards, St. Boni... reports receipts of livestock for ...e Union Stock Yards, for the ...g, Saturday, June 28, 1919, as ...

...17; sheep and lambs, 238; ... hogs, 2,538.

...gradual return of Alberta ma... work the prospects for handling ...of stock looks very much bet... prices are undoubtedly in ...h time as the immense ...n meats which were bought ...are reduced. We would ...shipping nothing but fin... the demand for light weights ...ns of the southern and ...rkets calling for any of this ...tuff at the present time. The ...lamb market is slow and ...ith best fat wethers changing ...rom 12 to 12 cents.

...market has held firm all week ...0, and no change in this price is ...ed within the next few days.

...le caution in loading logs these ...will be the means of saving quite ...Do not load too heavy, and ...or sand in gooseneck in ...ng.

...d also like to continue drawing ...attention to the absolute ...having a health certificate for ...l of cattle, turning same into ...ent inspector's office, in the ...change building, immediately ..., so that your cattle will be ...ard pens." This health ...ook looks like a perma... order, and if shippers

...E WHEAT PRICES

	4°	5°	6°	Tr.	Tr2	Tr3	
...ay 1	79½	211½	198½	200½	212½	212½	208½
...ay 15	196	209	194	186	212	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 23 to June 28 inclusive

	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
	77½		75½	73½	69½	129½	120½	120½	120½	473½	468½	442½	135
	75½	73½	73½	72	68½	126½	122½	170½	170½	473	468	442	130
	77½		75½	73½	69½	128½	124½	...	...	491	485	460	130
	78½	73½	74	72½	68½	127½	123½	116½	116½	493	487½	...	127
	78½	73½	73½	72½	68½	126½	122½	115½	115½	494	487½	...	122
	77	74½	74½	73	69	130½	126½	117½	...	500	492	...	125
	77½	75½	75½	74	69	130½	127½	120½	120½	473	468	440	135
	85½	80½	80½	79½	76½	118	113	109	107½	378	370	350	

MARKET LETTER

June 26, 1919.

Conditions since our last letter of June 17 have not materially changed. The strike condition still prevails and no final settlement has been reached.

The market for hogs during the past week has risen from $16.25 and they are now selling at what appears to be a steady market, at $21.50, fed and watered.

The cattle market for fat stuff is somewhat depressed but are still selling higher than either Toronto or St. Paul, ranging all the way from 8 cents to 12 cents.

We would advise holding back stockers and feeders until conditions are cleared up.

We would emphasize very strongly to our shippers the necessity of having health certificates accompany all cattle, whether they are butcher cattle or not. All cattle without certificates have to be placed in the open pens in the neutral district and conditions at present prevailing in that part of the yard are not at all good as the recent heavy rains have made the pens very dirty. As a consequence, a certain depreciation in price and filling of cattle has taken place.

We will print our regular weekly market letter, with full details of all the different values and grades as soon as practicable.

We would also draw the attention of our shippers to the advisability of not overloading cars containing hogs, as a good deal of loss has been sustained during the past warm weather, which is liable to last some time.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	$12.00 to $13.00
Choice heavy steers	10.50 to 11.50
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 9.50
Fair to medium steers	8.50 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 10.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter cows	5.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.50
Bologna Bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat bulls	10.00 to 12.00
Sheep	8.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	9.00 to 14.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty, good-colored feeders	$10.50 to $11.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 9.00
Best milkers and springers	$5.00 to $10.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	$21.50
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	19.50
Heavies, 350 and up	18.50
Medium sows	17.50
Heavy sows	15.50
Stags	$7.50 to 12.50
Boars	5.00 to 7.00

CALGARY, ALBERTA

June 26, 1919.

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts were: Horses, 792; cattle, 2,856; hogs, 1,699; sheep, 714. Last week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts were: Horses, 395; cattle, 1,643; hogs, 1,456; sheep, 333. Corresponding week, a year ago: Horses, 464; cattle, 1,180; hogs, 2,060; sheep, 258.

CATTLE.—This week's receipts were the heaviest for some time, but all classes of cattle show a heavy decline in price. There was practically no demand for beef steers, and although one load of very good cattle sold at $12.50, nearly all the rest of the good steers were shipped back to the country at from $10.50 to $11.50. Fat cows and heifers gradually weakened and it took exceptionally good stuff to exceed $9.50, with $7.50 to $8.00 taking the bulk of the good cows. Fat, heavy bulls will bring 6 to 7 cents, and bologna, $5.00 to $6.00, with canner and cutter cows from 3 to 5 cents. The demand for feeder steers has fallen off but the good breedy stuff, carrying flesh, made 9 to 10 cents, with medium weights, $8.00 to $8.50, and yearling steers, $7.00 to $7.50. Stock cows and heifers are worth from 6 to 7 cents, and veal, $8.00 to $10.50.

Top price on cattle a year ago, $11.50.

Hogs

Although prices were too high for the eastern buyers, local packers were keen for hogs and the market opened on Wednesday, at $22.25, gradually strengthening to $22.50, at which price the majority of the hogs were sold.

Top price on hogs a year ago, $16.60.

Sheep

Sheep receipts were heavier but the bulk of the stuff arriving is not fat enough to suit the butchers. Fat wethers are worth $13.00 to $13.25, and fat ewes are worth 12 cents.

The dry weather has apparently been the means of flooding the market with common stocker cattle which are very hard to dispose of. It is early in the season yet and we believe farmers are ill advised to get panicky and sacrifice their stock; should we be favored with rain in the near future there is no doubt the stocker market would improve considerably as very few cattle are being sold for financial reasons. The prospects are that beef will sell slow for the next few weeks, as the cattle are too soft to stand shipping east, and until we have this competition on bar unrest the demand will be light. We advise shippers to get in touch with us and enquire as to market conditions before shipping. Address all communications to the Livestock Department, United Grain Growers, Calgary, Alberta.

Restricting Wheat Shipments

The following orders, both dated June 27, were issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada:—

Order No. 98

In order to ensure equitable distribution of the stocks of wheat of the following grades, viz.:—

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 4 Wheat.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada that all wheat of the above grades (excepting wheat owned or held for account of Wheat Export Company Limited) in store, or which shall subsequently be received in store, the public elevators situated at the following points, viz.:—

Goderich, Kingston, Prescott, Pt. McNicol, Collingwood, Depot Harbor, Midland, Port Colborne, Tiffin, Montreal, from 12 noon, Saturday, the 28th June, 1919, shall not be removed therefrom without a permit from the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, Winnipeg.

Order No. 94.

In order to ensure equitable distribution of the stocks of wheat of the following grades, viz.:—

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat.
No. 4 Wheat.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada that all wheat of the above grades received into store in the public terminal elevators, at Fort William and Port Arthur, on and after 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 28, 1919, shall be held for account of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, Winnipeg.

Taxation of Land Values

Continued from Page 15

turn and he gets no benefit in return. Nothing that he produces is increased in price by the tax. He bears the heavy end of the burden in the cost of maintaining government, and shares the least in the advantages arising from government expenditures. The great corporations which own the coal, timber and mineral lands, water powers, franchises, etc., go free or at best pay only a trifling tax in proportion.

The Moral Test

After all, the test of any system of proposed taxation must be measured by justice. Is it honest, is it right, is it fair and impartial in operation? The organized farmers have been spoken of by some of their opponents as a dangerous class movement. It is a class movement, but it is a class movement which seeks no unfair advantage nor favor. The history of the farmers' movement shows clearly the firm determination throughout to stand only for justice and equality for all citizens, regardless of occupation. It is a danger only to those who benefit from existing privilege and injustice.

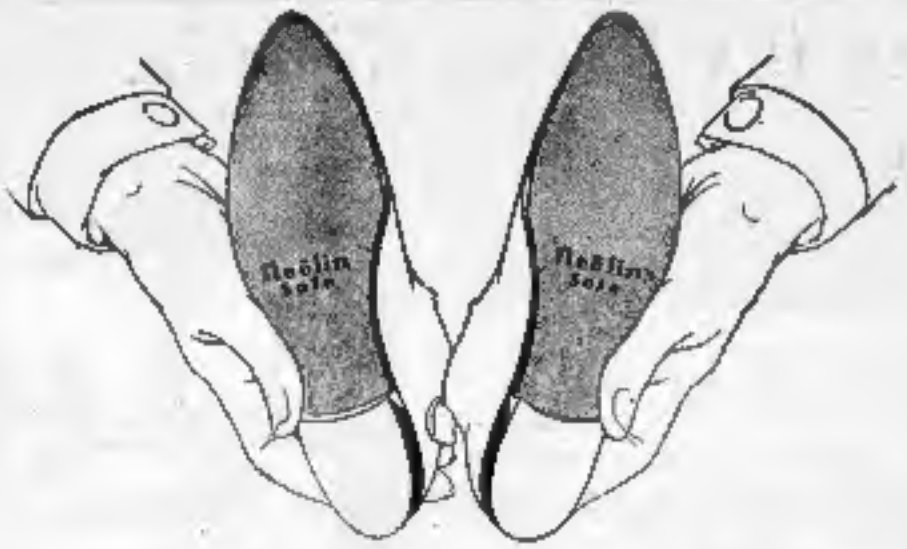
We have seen that the taxation of improvements, commodities, incomes, etc., bear heavily on industry and discriminate against the thrifty, industrious citizen. This is true of every form of taxation except the taxation of land values. The taxation of land values will fully stand the test from the moral and ethical point of view. It is thoroughly just and equitable in every detail. Land value taxation is based on the principle of payment for services rendered. This is sound from both a moral and business point of view. When we expend our money in various private ways, we expect to get value in return. When we pay taxes we should likewise expect to get value in return, in at least equitable proportion to that given to other citizens. This is the only honest and just basis upon which any tax can be levied. The taxation of land values does not create any unjust privileges like the tariff tax, which enables a few to become wealthy at the public expense. It does not discriminate against the industrious and thrifty as income and property taxes do. It taxes every citizen in proportion to the benefit conferred upon him by government. Every one does not own land, but every one uses land. The citizen who owns or uses a large amount of land value receives protection and benefit from government in proportion. Everyone who uses land will pay the tax on the value of the land he uses, whether or not he owns the land. As every one must use land, no one can escape the tax. The tax may be paid directly by the owner or user of land or it may be paid indirectly in the general cost of living. The city laborer who can afford only a room in a cheap boarding home, receives little from government expenditures and protection, and he will pay only for the proportion of land value which his room occupies. He will pay it in his board bill. The wealthy citizen who occupies a large space of the most valuable residence land benefits on a much greater scale from the expenditures of government, and will pay the tax in proportion.

A valuable feature of the land value tax is the fact that it will compel the foreign owners of vast values of agricultural, timber and mineral lands to contribute their just share of taxes. These absentee land owners pay no taxes except the municipal levy, though their lands receive the full benefit and protection from provincial and federal expenditures. This is a gross injustice.

Unequal Distribution of Wealth

Finally, land value taxation would operate to remedy the unequal distribution of wealth, which is the greatest injustice in our modern socio-economic structure. Generally speaking, the land values of the world are owned by a very few persons. The land values of the very large cities are owned by one to two per cent. of the people. Moderate-sized cities are owned by eight to ten per cent. of the people. The part of land values represented by timber, mineral, coal and oil lands, water powers, franchises, etc., are owned by a very few persons. Even the agricultural lands of this continent are rapidly becoming more circumscribed in ownership. The owners of land have the power to capitalize the land value and collect dividends thereon. Nearly all great fortunes have originated in this way. Such fabulously wealthy corporations as the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, and scores of others, have been built up through their securing possession of areas of land rich in potential wealth. As the land is increased in value by the increase in population and the expenditures of government, the value is capitalized and dividends are collected thereon from the public who have created the value.

The unequal distribution of wealth, which is the great cause of social unrest at the present time, is largely a production of bad taxation laws. It is the product of tax laws which create special privileges, whereby a few are enriched at the expense of the people. The greatest and most obnoxious privilege of all is the power which is contained in the ownership of land value to levy a tax upon the people for private gain, without giving any value in return. Land value taxation in place of commodity taxes is the remedy at hand for this great injustice.



Neōlin Soles are Better Soles

Different from any Shoe Soles which Have Been Available in the Past

The merchant who offers you shoes with Neōlin Soles is rendering you a real service. He is giving you the benefit of his years of experience in buying shoes of big value. He is offering you shoes with soles which he *knows* are better than a shoe-sole ever was before.

There was only one objective for the Goodyear Scientists who developed Neōlin Soles.

Better shoe-soles

To-day millions of people know that we have succeeded.



Know that Neōlin Soles wear longer than the soles they've been getting.

This price ticket will mark for you the store where shoes with Neōlin Soles are in stock.

Know that Neōlin Soles are flexible and comfortable.

Know that Neōlin Soles are waterproof.

Your shoes can have these better soles. All kinds of shoes are now available with Neōlin Soles. See them at your shoe-store.

Neōlin Soles — half-soles and full-soles—are nailed or sewn on all kinds of shoes by manufacturers, repairmen, and at home.

Neōlin Soles have been a great success. So they have imitators. But the methods and materials that make Neōlin Soles superior are known only to Goodyear.

You can be sure of Neōlin Sole quality only when you see the trade-mark "Neōlin" on the bottom of the sole.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited

Neōlin Soles

"When it's Haying Time in Canada"

REMEMBER THE

U.G.G. "ACME GIANT" MOWER

Made in 5 and 6-foot widths



The Hercules of Strength and Durability

Heavy Frame

Large and Wide Wheels

Large Axle and Crank Shaft

Large in Size and Great in Strength

THE COUPLING FRAME is one of the strongest features on these machines. The yoke has an exceptionally wide spread and is strongly braced by a heavy steel push bar, with an adjustment to align the cutter bar with crank wheel. A heavy steel drag bar protects the pitman. It is attached to the main frame at crank shield by an eccentric washer, enabling the knife sections to be centred in the guards. Wheels are 34 inches high with 4½-inch face, with double set of grip lugs.

Note These Prices--F.O.B. Shipping Station

		F.O.B. Winnipeg	F.O.B. Regina or Saskatoon	F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton
B-4.	Giant Mower, 5 ft., with two knives, beam and yoke. Weight, 792 lbs.	77.10	80.55	82.65
B-5.	Giant Mower, 6 ft., with two knives, beam and yoke. Weight, 805 lbs.	78.60	82.10	84.25

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Write us for full information and detailed description of these thoroughbred machines

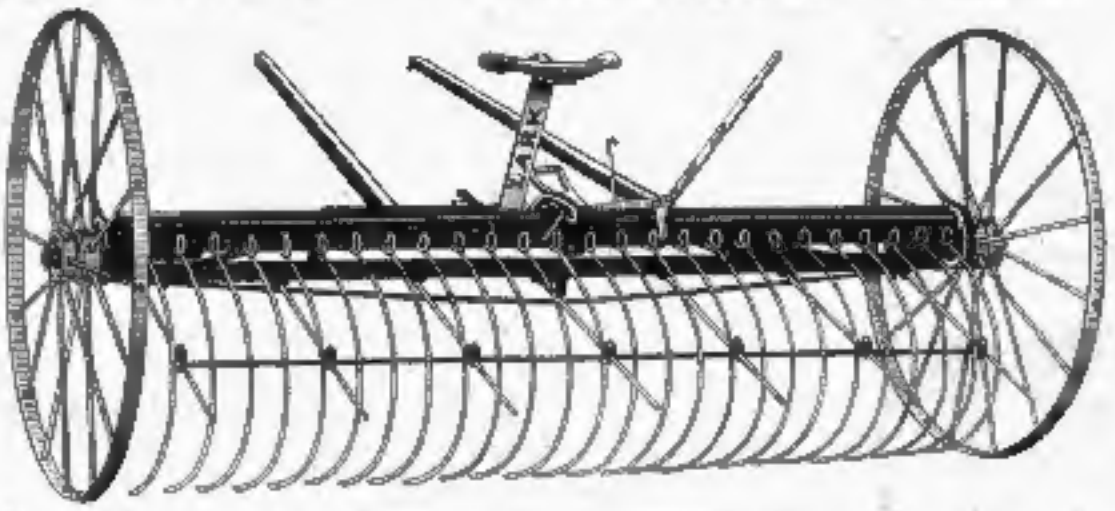
THE GEARING.—The Gear arrangement consists of but two gears and two pinions. The combination bevel gear and pinion is mounted on an eccentric countershaft fitted with two roller bearings. To throw the mower out of gear, the hand latch is unlocked and the shaft folded back, thus separating the gears so that none is in mesh when the machine is on the road.

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Noted for its Strength and Ease of Operation

Main Frame of Heavy Angle-Steel

Note the Steel-Truss Bracing of Rear End



Wheels, 54 inches High.

Two-inch Channel Tires.

Hubs Fitted with Replacable Boxings.

Axles of 1¼-inch Steel Shafting.

The Machine with The Perfect Dumping Mechanism

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B-10.	LARK SULEY RAKE. 10 ft.; 32 ¾-in. teeth, flat points, guard teeth, trees and yoke. Weight, 475 pounds	$51.10	$53.15	$54.45

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